FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA SUBMITS RESOLUTION TO UNITED NATIONS

PA201248 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2350 GMT 19 Oct 84

[By Silvia Odoriz]

[Text] United Nations, 19 Oct (EFE) -- The Contadora Group today issued a resolution asking the five Central American countries to accelerate negotiations for the prompt signing of the Contadora plan and for the countries with interests in the region to respect the agreements.

The ambassadors of Mexico, Venzuela, Panama, and Colombia delivered the resolution to the 39th UN General Assembly Secretariat, which will begin discussing the situation in Central America next Wednesday after 2 days of deliberations and consultations with their respective foreign ministers and diplomats of the Central American countries, a reliable source has reported.

The resolution urges "each of the five Central American countries to accelerate their consultation with the Contadora Group to conclude the negotiation process for a prompt signing of the peace and cooperation plan for Central America." This, it says, will facilitate "the full compliance of the agreements established" in the plan and the implementation of the mechanism for its execution and fulfillment. The resolution also urges "all states, particularly those with ties and interests in the region, to respect the objectives and principles of the Contadora plan, as well as the agreements approved, by signing the annex to the plan."

The resolution asks the UN secretary general to report regularly to the UN Security Council on the "evolution of the situation and the implementation of the resolution." It also requests that the secretary general submit a report to the General Assembly on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution by 15 December at the latest.

By submitting this resolution, Contadora is trying to prevent the polarization of the debate next Wednesday, as happened last year when the heated debate over the terms of the resolution to be voted on resulted in turmoil within Contadora.

The resolution expresses satisfaction at the results obtained by the Contadora Group, especially the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America of 7 September 1984. The resolution says that the document is the "result of an intense process of consultations and negotiations carried out by the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua and sponsored by the Contadora Group." It also says that the Contadora document is a fundamental step toward completing the negotiation process in the way that it establishes the foundations for detente, a lasting peace, and economic and social development in the region.

The consultations to reach a consensus for the approval of the plan have not yet ended, but the same source said that the general reaction of the Central American countries has been "positive."

Ministries Issue Statement

PA202013 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1824 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, and Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin Najera joint communique issued after a meeting at the Honduran Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 20 October: read by Paz Barnica -- live]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras, Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, and Edgardo Paz Barnica, respectively, and Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin Najera, responding to the fraternal invitation of the Honduran foreign secretary on 8 October, have met and at the end of their discussion issued the following joint communique:

1. They held a thorough discussion of the regional situation, moved by the sincere desire for peace of their peoples and governments and determined to promote the process of negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group.

2. They stated that their meeting shows their governments' willingness to further the process of political consultations that guarantee necessary and effective coordination to give juridical scope to the commitments dmade during this process and thus adopt realistic and fair formulas for reconciliation which are deemed advisable to make the signing of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America viable, in conformity with the decisions made at the seventh joint meeting of foreign ministers of Central America and Contadora held in Panama on 7 September.

3. To this end, they discussed their views on the Contadora Document, in its revised version, and after a careful analysis they confirmed with satisfaction that these views are aimed at making effective the commitments made, thus perfecting the mechanisms of implementation, verification, and control in matters of policy and security and guaranteeing that the document will be truly operational and in line with the constitutions of the parties involved.

4. They also agreed on the need to establish, in the document, a proper balance between the commitments [prestaciones] and countercommitments [contraprestaciones] of the Central American states so that the Contadora Document will truly guarantee the fulfilment of reciprocal and simultaneous obligations.

5. They reiterated that the direct participation of the Central American counties in the negotiation and drafting of the text of the Contadora Document is of key importance at this stage. To this end they acknowledged the suitability of promoting, before the eight joint meeting, an intense period of consultations between them and the Contadora Group members so that the five Central American states can harmonize their views in order to secure the approval of the Contadora Document by all the parties. As a result, they put the observations presented into a single text. This text will be sent to the governments of the Contadora Group countries and the Nicaraguan Government as a contribution by their countries to achieve an ample consensus leading to the signing of the document. In this regard, they said they hope to receive the text of the Contadora Document with the observations already incorporated before the eighth joint meeting is held.

6. They received with satisfaction the joint communique issued by the Contadora Group foreign ministers in Madrid on 17 October stating that the observations made will undoubtedly be very useful and agreeing on the advisability of incorporating them into the document, because it would give greater precision to its terms without modifying the balance achieved in the document.

7. They deplored the absence of the Nicaraguan foreign minister at the Tegucigalpa meeting and, in this regard, reiterated their conviction that only a national and regional dialogue for pacification, democratization, and reconciliation will contribute to solving the crisis of the area. They expressed hope that the illustrious Nicaraguan Government will join in this common effort aimed at paving the way for the establishment of conditions of security and mutually respectful coexistence essential to guaranteeing the political stability and the economic and social development desired by the peoples of the area.

8. The foreign ministers of Costa Rica and El Salvador and the deputy foreign minister of Guatemala thanked the Honduran foreign secretary for the hospitality and attentions offered by the illustrious Honduran Government and especially for the words of encouragement and friendship expressed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova during a visit paid to him.

Ministers Hold Press Conference

PA202149 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1824 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, and Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin Najera press conference held at the Honduran Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Excerpts] [Carlos Rosas] [Word indistinct] for "24 hours," (Carlos Rosas). What date is set for signing the Contadora Document? Also, what problems do you think would keep the Central American countries from reaching an agreement and signing this document?

[Paz Barnica] I cannot foretell when the signing will take place. The Central American governments met the 15 October deadline for submitting observations. Then the Contadora Group foreign ministers met in Madrid and issued a joint declaration or communique stressing the value of the Central American governments' observations and expressing their interest in including them in the revised document. We feel that after today's meeting of Central American foreign ministers here in Tegucigalpa, that at some timely moment the Contadora Group foreign ministers will call a joint meeting of the nine foreign ministers to discuss the revised document and the observations submitted and following this, by joint agreement, a date will be set for the memorable and significant signing of this document. What was your other question?

[Rosas] [Words indistinct] that might prevent the signing of this document?

[Paz Barnica] So far I do not see any unsurmountable obstacle to signing the document, since the mechanisms for political consultation among the Central American states and the Contadora Group are being implemented to reach the necessary consensus and achieve that goal.

[(Marco Tulio Romeo)] (Marco Tulio Romeo), from the newspaper LA PRENSA. (?I would like) to hear the views of the deputy foreign minister of Guatemala, as there are persistent rumors that Guatemala does not strongly agree with the stipulations made by Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras, and that it does not want an all-out commitment with Nicaragua for a definitive decision on the regional conflict. What does the Guatemalan deputy foreign minister think about this situation?

[Marroquin Najera] The exact situation is that when the Contadora Group delivered the revised document, it set 15 October as the deadline for the various countries to state their views on this document. The Guatemalan Government has not made any observations concerning the document, but in general has expressed favorable views on it.

We have come to Tegucigalpa to help improve this document. Logically, as we have not proposed any specific observations, we will study the results of today's meeting in order to define our stand. This is Guatemala's exact position and there is no room for any other conclusions. Thank you.

[(Joaquin Ibar)] (Joaquin Ibar), from Barcelona's LA VANGUARDIA. There have been comments in the international circles that El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras favored the signing of the Contadora Document, but that after Nicaragua announced that it would sign the document in full, you changed your mind and, I am now referring to the Honduran foreign secretary, that President Reagan sent a letter to the president of Honduras, pressuring him so the signing would not take place. Is this true? Also, expanding on your earlier mention of the editorials of the newspapers TIEMPO -- by the way, such editorials have appeared not only in this paper but in numerous other international media -- what truth is there to the view that today's meeting in Tegucigalpa can be viewed as a blow to the Contadora Group?

[Gutierrez] [Words indistinct] this reference. As soon as I had the chance to read the revised Contadora Document, I said that I accepted all the substantive obligations established therein. Moreover, I indicated that in Costa Rica's case, the document established no new obligations, nothing new, nothing that the Costa Rican Government is not already doing. However, from the time of my first statement to the press, I indicated that I thought it necessary to review the mechanisms for verification and control established in the document. TO accept the substantive obligations established in the document can in no way be interpreted as a willingness to sign it immediately, without changing even a comma. In both the note sent to the Contadora Group and in a public statement I made on Costa Rican television, I maintained this same view, after completing all the necessary studies and conducting all the required consultations. In other words, the substantive obligations are very well worded, but the verification and control mechanisms had to be revised. We have come to Tegucigalpa to discuss this second aspect, about which all of the Central American foreign ministers have agreed, except for the Nicaraguan foreign minister. We have also come to define clearly the positions of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica. This cannot (?be viewed) as a lack of support for Contadora [words indistinct].

[Paz Barnica] The Honduran Government has not received any letter from the U.S. Government or President Reagan concerning the text of specific parts of the Contadora Document. The U.S. Government is holding bilateral talks with the Nicaraguan Government and has reported, through Harry Shlaudeman, special ambassador for Central America, that the reason for this bilateral dialogue is to strengthen the Contadora peace effort. It is a matter between two countries, the United States and Nicaragua, and we have nothing to do with that.

In addition, I want to note, too, that the Honduran Government received the Contadora Document, in its revised version, on 7 September. A few days later, it issued an official declaration recognizing the contributions of the Contadora Group in solving the Central American crisis and stating that we were willing and ready to assume our responsibilities in the negotiating process of the Contadora Group by applying formulas of political consultation to seek agreements and reconciliations and to present observations within the deadline established on 7 September. We presented our observations and this Tggucigalpa meeting shows that these mechanisms of consultation are being implemented at the Central American level and also between the Central American countries and the Contadora Group members.

The Honduran Government accepts the document in all its substantive parts. What we have done, as Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gutierrez has said already, is to seek adequate mechanisms of cooperation to make effective the implementation of the Contadora Document once it is signed. In addition, the Tegucigalpa meeting has been viewed as valuable in the promotion of the Contadora Group's efforts to accelerate the signing of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

In this regard, it cannot be seen as incompatible with the spirit and peace efforts of the Contadora Group. On the contrary, it is very congruent with this framework of the Latin American initiative in favor of Central America.

In my capacity as Honduran foreign secretary, I held telephone conversations with ministers and deputy foreign ministers of Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico to explain or reiterate to them the extent, origin, and scope of this meeting. They all said that they were pleased with the purpose of the Tegucigalpa meeting. They also asked that the joint communique they issued in Madrid be taken as a document of reference, as we have done.

[Alma Prieto] I am Alma Prieto from THE WASHINGTON POST. My first question is a general one on the procedures. In an interview yesterday, one of the Contadora Group members said that it will always be understood that the perfection of the mechanisms for control and verification will be carried out in a phase that follows the Contadora negotiating process. My first question then is: Is this that stage? Was it previously announced as such? And was it done within the Contadora context? My second question is in regard to a statement made by President Duarte on Wednesday. He said that the Contadora Group will not solve anything because the Central American countries do not agree with the Contadora Document. I'd like to know your opinion on this.

[Tenorio] With regard to the first question, it cannot be a phase following the signing of the document. It is presumed that the negotiating process will culminate with the signing of the document, which is an international treaty. If the process of negotiation concludes with the signing of the document, then all substantive and operational aspects must be foreseen and discussed and a consensus must be reached before the document is signed. Otherwise, we would only be issuing a lyrical declaration listing great objectives: Let's look for peace; let's be stable, pleasant, friendly, and so forth. But we wouldn't be stating how we are to look for peace, how we are to have a harmonious coexistence, how we are to seek prosperity, how we are to seek the economic and social development of the Central American countries, and, why not say so, how to stop the arms buildup and the illegal arms trafficking, and how to deal with other aspects which obviously affect Central American tranquillity. For this reason, there is no incongruency in checking this out before the Contadora Document is signed. The time to check on this is before signing the document and not after the document has been signed and a commitment has been made in it. Contadora is so much in agreement with this that it issued the joint communique in Madrid on 17 October stating that it is aware that these observations are pertinent and prudent.

Regarding President Duarte's remarks, his words have been distorted. He already explained that at no time was the La Palma meeting an effort outside the Contadora process. I would add that the search for internal reconciliation in El Salvador that President Duarte is promoting with such energy, to which many of you can attest, because you have been closely following the Salvadoran problem, is an effort that is fully in line with the Contadora regional effort. There is no point in regional peace if there is not peace within each of the Central American countries. Therefore, President Duarte has not said that Contadora did not serve this purpose. The confusion had arisen because the president insisted that the moderators at the meeting and the members of the commission who will be involved in the Salvadoran pacification process that will culminate in peace must be Salvadorans. This is where the confusion lies and this was the reason for reports stating that Duarte had said that the Contadora effort does not [words indistinct]. There was some confusion. The internal pacification effort excluded the participation of Contadora Group countries, but the Contadora Group Document and the Document of Objectives contain the formal commitment of Central American countries -- we have all agreed to that -- to seek reconciliation within each of our countries. How will this be done? Well, that is an internal matter and we are involved in those efforts.

[Leiva] Noe Leiva, from the newspaper TIEMPO. Apparently Nicaragua is viewed as the biggest problem. One gets the impression that it is because of this that Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto's absence is deeply regretted. It would seem that all the measures proposed are aimed at Nicaragua, especially with regard to arms control and the supervision of the electoral processes. We have not heard a clear explanation of this, and would appreciate one, especially since there is some concern over the democratization process right here in Honduras. We would like to know if these measures are aimed at Nicaragua in particular or if they will be applied in each of the five countries of our dear Central American region.

[Paz Barnica] The Contadora Document seeks to achieve peace and cooperation in Central America. It is not exclusively directed at one or more countries. It has been designed to seek peace within a global and regional framework and to be applied simultaneously. In the political field, it refers to the need for democratic processes, respect for human rights, and internal reconciliation processes in those countries where there are deep social divisions that would permit a dialogue between government and opposition sectors, be they political or armed groups. President Duarte has set a historic example by opening a dialogue with the armed opposition. It would be desirable if Nicaragua, another country with a strictly domestic military and political conflict that has regional repercussions, follows this example. In this regard, then, all of the measures and actions that are being taken and what we discussed here in Tegucigalpa refer to all of the Central American countries.

Elections will be held in Nicaragua on 4 November, legislative elections will be held in El Salvador in March, presidential and legislative elections will be held in Honduras late next year, elections will be held in Costa Rica in another 2 years, in 1986, and presidential elections will be held in Guatemala in a few months, following the elections for a national Constituent Assembly. Thus, in the political field, the document will be implemented in those terms in each country.

As for security aspects such as stopping the arms race and reducing the number of military troops, weapons, and foreign advisers, the document addresses itself to all those Central American countries that have these special military circumstances that affect other countries in the region. In this regard, Nicaragua is involved in a rash arms buildup and in Honduras there is a limited foreign military presence based on legal bilateral international treaties that are currently being reviewed. In El Salvador, there have also been problems in the past, and there may be problems at present, so these reductions concern all of those countries with this kind of problem.

As for the economic and social field, the idea is to promote joint development, in the five Central American countries.

ALFONSIN ON BEAGLE, FALKLANDS, OTHER ISSUES

PY220110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1934 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has stated that the Argentine Armed Forces are entirely willing to be subordinated to the constitutional government. He also expressed his conviction that the Armed Forces have already overcome the consequences of past actions and that similar actions will no longer take place, because the Armed Forces are now at the service of democracy and the Constitution.

In a wide-ranging interview published today by the newspaper LA PROVINCIA in the Canary Islands, the text of which was released here, Alfonsin said his government marks a transition period from authoritarianism to democracy; that it had to face urgent issues such as the foreign debt, which is overwhelming and already behind schedule; and that it has managed to fulfill far-reaching achievements which go beyond contingent situation.

Alfonsin emphasized the significance of the agreement reached with Chile on the Beagle. He also noted that the Malvinas Islands issue is different from that of Hong Kong, described Argentine-U.S. relations as positive at this moment, and discussed the financing of the foreign debt and the level of cooperation his government has secured from the Justicialist Party.

Alfonsin said that Argentia has emphasized coexistence under the law and some material improvement and that in nearly 1 year in office the achievements of his government have gone beyond what many sectors expected. In this respect, he mentioned freedom of the press, normal political and union activities, increased domestic production, and emergency social programs, among others.

Alfonsin then reviewed the papal mediation, which in 1978 prevented a war between Argentina and Chile, and noted that both peoples have always harbored a desire for conciliation and have never wanted war. He said that the solution to this controversy has been a great step in the quest for Latin American coexistence.

Asked whether the recent British-PRC agreement on Hong Kong is an interesting precedent for the Malvinas Islands issue, Alfonsin said: This problem is different because the archipelago is, was, and will be Argentine. It was taken away from Argentina and, therefore, we are convinced that any solution to this conflict must be based on recognition of this fact. Alfonsin said that until now the intransigence of the British Government has prevented the resumption of talks since, in view of the above fact, it is impossible to resume negotiations in which this fact, and therefore sovereignty, would not be discussed. Alfonsin said that subsequent agreements could be achieved concerning procedures to be followed for the return of these territories and the timetable, which could adopt several forms. He compared this process with the return of the Panama Canal by the United States to Panama, something that no one had dreamed of but which was achieved through effort and imagination.

Alfonsin also said that Argentina and the United States now maintain positive, normal relations in which the leading conflictive issues existing between the developed North and the impoverished South are necessarily present. They are: the foreign debt, the deterioration of trade, Central America, and other issues. Alfonsin said that one cannot say that Argentine-U.S. relations followed a special course during the military administration. He noted that during the Carter administration, the United States harshly attacked those dictatorships which violated human rights, that the U.S. Government first praised some Argentine generals who were about to take power and then harshly criticized them during the Malvinas war, and finally sought to establish normal relations while the military regime was still in power.

Alfonsin expressed his belief that the memorandum of understanding signed with the IMF safeguards the Argentine principle of paying its debts without impoverishing the people and reiterated that this effort will be matched with a clear policy of economic recovery, an increase in real salaries, and the opening of new markets. Alfonsin said the IMF has gradually become more flexible and expressed his conviction that the demands of the debtor countries cannot go unheeded for too long since, sooner or later, the crises occurring outside the centers of power will ultimately affect these centers and will shake them, as has happened in the past.

Alfonsin said that the main guideline the creditors should take into account is our real possibilities to meet our foreign commitments, since they must understand that if we are not allowed to work, they will not be able to collect anything. He said the developed countries granted us loans to invest the surplus dollars they had a result of the major oil price increase in 1973, and they sold us useless things as well. In order to repay now, it is necessary to work and to produce.

In reply to a question, Alfonsin said his government has secured cooperation from the Justicialist Party in dealing with several government issues and made it clear that one cannot view every strike as a lack of cooperation on the part of the Justicialists since the Justicialist Party is not responsible for the strikes. As an example, Alfonsin cited several bills that have been approved thanks to the support of Justicialist senators and deputies. He noted that in every national sector there are Radicals, Justicialists, and members of other parties because the leading Argentine political organizations are not made up of just one class.

DELPECH, CAPUTO DISCUSS BEAGLE AGREEMENT

Delpech: Both Parties Satisfied

PY191409 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1154 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (TELAM) -- Ambassador Marcelo Delpech, head of the Argentine mission to the Holy See who yesterday initialed the agreement with Chile on the Beagle Channel dispute, has stated that the two parties are satisfied at having achieved the final agreement. Delpech, who made this statement at Ezeiza Airport just after his return to the country, stated that the bioceanic principle has been guaranteed. He explained that it is a fundamental matter in Argentine policy, although he made it clear that he did not know whether a national awareness exists, despite the fact that it is a topic that has top priority for any negotiator.

When he was asked whether the diplomatic principle of Talleyrand, which implies that an agreement which leaves both parties equally unhappy had been complied with, Delpech stressed that this would not happen at the governmental level, because there must be satisfaction on both sides. "Many sectors that have respectable viewpoints, which are without a doubt in a position of opposition," he stated, "may have objections that justify that definition." After insisting that the vital principles of the two countries have been guaranteed, Delpech indicated that the treaty is a compromise. It is an intermediate point between two disagreeing positions in which, of course, both parties had to make sacrifices.

Referring to the Chilean charge that projectiles had presumably been lauched at the Chilean coast from our territory, he stressed that he found that rather difficult to believe.

He indicated that the fact that there is a democratic government in Argentina strengthens us enormously in the international sphere. Asked whether consultations with the pope are still feasible after the signing of the treaty, he said that if they are feasible they would be only an elemental part of the treaty that cannot be revealed.

Finally, he said that L'OBSERVATTORE ROMANO, the official newspaper of the Holy See, will publish the full text of the agreement on 20 October.

Caputo Reveals Terms

PY200120 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's address to the nation explaining the Argentine-Chilean Beagle agreement from the Hall of Shields of the San Martin Foreign Ministry Palace in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Excerpt] Good evening. The time has come to disclose the information promised to the Argentine public. During the past months, we have conducted intensive and difficult negotiations which we have necessarily kept secret. But, as we have said, now that the negotiations are finished there is no point in continuing that secrecy. Therefore, we are now making public all the elements and details of the text of the treaty that has put an end to a century-old conflict with Chile.

The conflict has been resolved through negotiations, as is stated in the treaty. All this was done in keeping with a spirit of mutual concession, because as opposed to violence, wars, and force in which each party wants to impose its position on the other, diplomacy is characterized by a dialogue encompassing concessions. Concessions are so vital to diplomatic actions that the preamble of the treaty states: The parties have decided to sign the following treaty, which constitutes a compromise. Hence, I would like to talk about this compromise. I will do so along with Ambassador Delpech who, as you know, headed the negotiations held at the Vatican. I will speak first, explaining to you the main objectives attained and the concessions granted. Ambassador Delpech will give to you the technical aspect of the treaty by using maps and reading some of the most important articles. Only 2 hours ago the complete text of the treaty, its annexes, and maps were handed over to the press to be broadly disseminated.

Let us then start by mentioning the objectives that have been attained:

Firstly, we have finally resolved two conflictive issues with Chile. Of course, the first was the one related to the Beagle zone, which has been the key issue all these years. Moreover, we have also found a final solution to another issue, which was the problem of the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan. This has a special significance because we no longer have any conflicts pending with Chile concerning the nature, scope, and dimension of these two issues.

It is also significant to point out that these two issues with Chile in one way or another have established our rights in the Atlantic zone. In other words, Chile and Argentina have established a final borderline between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

The important point is that as of today the two countries can, as is natural, implement all the economic cooperation and integration plans that our economies and our peoples need so much. Therefore, the first objective, which was to resolve the two main problems between Argentina and Chile in the Atlantic, has been attained. The second objective was the preservation of the bioceanic principle. From Ambassador Delpech's explanation, you will be able to appreciate how this principle is effectively in force in the wording and in the concrete implementation of the treaty.

The third objective was to resolve an issue which since December we had considered as highly important, which was the elimination of the zone of common and concerted activities. This zone had been proposed by the holy father in 1980 in return for the cancellation of the Chilean exclusive economic zone, which would have been implemented in keeping with the 1977 award. The basic problem posed by this zone was that in one way or another Chile had the right to exploit the Atlantic Ocean along with Argentina. You will learn more about the characteristics of the so-called zone of common and concerted activities from Ambassador Delpech's explanation. The cancellation of this zone is another of the objectives attained.

The fourth objective attained is the establishment of navigation rules. Three navigation rules have been established in the Strait of Magellan and the western channels, in the Beagle Channel, and in the disputed area around the islands. These three different navigation rules protect Argentina's vital interests, something which we had decided to attain at the beginning of the negotiations.

The fifth objective was to secure that none of the provisions of the treaty and the borderlines therein established would affect the rights and aspirations of the two parties over the Antarctic territory.

The last objective is general and we could say it shows the permanent nature of the agreement because it states that the established border lines are final and unmovable. This is explicitly stipulated in Article 14, which I will read to you. It says: The parties solemnly declare that this treaty constitutes a complete and final solution to the issues herein stated. The borderlines established in this treaty constitute a final and unmovable limit between the sovereignties of the Republics of Chile and Argentina. The two parties pledge not to submit claims nor interpretations incompatible with the provisions of this treaty.

Hence, the objectives were: to establish a clear demarkation in the issues with Chile in the Atlantic Ocean, preserve and implement the bioceanic principle, eliminate the zone of common and concerted activities, establish the desired navigation rules, protect Argentina's rights over the Antarctic, and establsih final and permanent borderlines.

Obviously, as I said at the beginning, this was attained through a transaction in which Argentina made important concessions. We do not intend to conceal the fact that some objectives, which ideally were desirable to Argentina, have not been attained during the negotiations because what we sought was also ideally desirable for Chile, such as sovereignty over the islands, the mutual recognition of straight line bases, and finally an arbitration system to resolve controversies.

PRESIDENT, ENTOURAGE TO TOUR EUROPE, AFRICA

PY181625 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Oct (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin will meet with his French counterpart, Francois Mitterand, in Paris on 22 October during the 3-day visit to France he will begin on 21 October, it was learned today from Government House sources. Some details of Alfonsin's trip were unofficially disclosed today at Government House. It has been reported, for instance, that upon his arrival in Paris on Sunday, 21 October, Alfonsin will meet with Argentine residents.

Alfonsin will begin his official activities on Monday, 22 October, by attending a luncheon that will be given for him by President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace, the French government house.

On Tuesday, 23 October, Alfonsin will address the eighth annual assembly of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (FIDA), which will meet in Paris. After the speech, Alfonsin will hold a press conference for French and foreign journalists at the FIDA headquarters.

On Wednesday, 24 October, Alfonsin will go to the border town of Strasbourg, where he will adress the European Parliament. The same day he will possibly leave for Rome where, on 25 October, he will be received by Pope John Paul II in a special audience. It has been unofficially reported that Alfonsin will meet in Rome with President Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

On Friday, 26 October, Alfonsin will go to Algeria, where he will stay for a few hours and hold an official meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. After the meeting, Alfonsin will return to Buenos Aires, where he is expected to arrive on the morning of 27 October. The presidential entourage during this tour of Europe and Africa will consist of 60 officials, including Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, and Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero.

Alfonsin Departs for Paris

PY201915 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1852 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- At 1545 today President Raul Alfonsin departed from Ezeiza International Airport for Orly Airport, Paris. Paris will be the first stage of his European tour which includes an audience with Pope John Paul II and meetings with the French, Italian, and Algerian heads of state.

At 1510, President Alfonsin delegated power to Vice President Victor Martinez during a ceremony held at Ezeiza Airport.

PRESIDENT DISSOLVES I ARMY CORP, OTHER GROUPS

PY202050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2013 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- By means of a decree that was released today, President Alfonsin ordered several Army organizations to be dissolved. The I Army Corps headquartered in Palermo is one of them.

Apart from that command, the measure also affects the Junin and Zarate Advanced Intelligence Organizations [organismos adelantados de inteligencia], military police companies 101, 121, 141, 161, 181, and 201, and electronics operations companies 101, 121, 141, 161, and 181.

The reason for adopting this measure is to make optimum use of the available budget, without affecting operational demands, as reported in the decree which was proposed by the Interior Ministry.

The Argentine Maritime Police, until now part of the Navy, will become part of the Defense Ministry, according to another decree signed by President Alfonsin and by Defense Minister Raul Borras. This decree, which was also officially released today, establishes that the posts of the Maritime Police director and deputy director will be occupied by the highest-ranking active Maritime Police officers, who will be named by the exectuve branch after being proposed by the defense minister.

MINISTER ON DRUG TRAFFICKERS, COUP RUMOR

PY191204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0124 GMT 19 Oct 84

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] La Paz, 18 Oct (EFE) -- The drug trafficking gangs are interested in disrupting the Bolivian democratic procress in complicity with the military men who have been removed from the Armed Forces. This is what Mario Rueda Pena, the Bolivian information minister, told EFE. Thus, Rueda Pena countered some statements made to the Spanish weekly CAMBIO 16 by Lieutenant Colonel German Linares, who was involved in the thwarted coup d'etat of 30 June.

Linares, who after the putschist attempt took refuge for 100 days in the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz and then traveled to Madrid with four of his comrades in arms, told CAMBIO 16 that another coup d'etat is imminent in Bolivia. The situation in Bolivia will change anytime, Linares, who has taken refuge in Spain, told CAMBIO 16.

This is an innermost wish on the part of the drug traffickers who are operating in the country, Rueda Pena told EFE. Rueda Pena added that this wish is far removed from the Bolivian democratic reality, which is supported by the institutionalist and democratic military leaders and by a well-organized nation.

The information minister added that the current trend in the Bolivian Armed Forces is identified with the state of law and that it will again quash any regressive attempt aimed at disrupting democracy.

No coup d'etat will break out in Bolivia, because the potential putschists are aware that the people will reject them and because the Armed Forces are led by democratic officers, the official spokesman for the Siles Zuazo government reiterated.

Referring to the statements made by the Bolivian police chief [as received] who has taken refuge in Spain, Rueda Pena stated that such statements all but confirm the information released by the Bolivian Government on the involvement of these subversive groups with the drug trafficking gangs, which undoubtedly have economic power. Rueda Pena also told EFE that in the preparations made during the aborted coup d'etat against Siles Zuazo in late June, the putschists distributed large quantities of U.S. dollars that were delivered by the drug traffickers.

Referring to the reports published by the weekly CAMBIO 16 on the involvement of former Bolivian dictator Luis Garcia Meza and his former Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez in putschist efforts, Rueda Pena stressed that these individuals are linked to the drug traffickers. Arce Gomez has a case pending before the U.S. courts for drug trafficking and is currently at large, Rueda Pena added.

FINANCE MINISTER ON NEGOTIATING DEBT PAYMENTS

PY182145 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] During a speech made at his installation ceremony, Finance Minister Gualberto Mercado stated that Bolivia will renegotiate its foreign debt with sovereignty and dignity.

Former Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz, who is held responsible for the serious crisis that the nation is facing, owing to the irresponsible statements he made in the city of Potosi regarding a devaluation of the Bolivian peso, spoke first.

Bonifaz, who is an attorney and an expert in mining affairs, represents the Christian Democratic Party, which has left the government in just the past few days. Addressing the new finance minister, Bonifaz made the following recommendations:

[Begin Bonifaz recording in progress] Without fearing the extremist voices which prompt (?poverty), take into account that vigorous middle class which is truly Bolivian. This middle class, which makes up a silent majority, is often ignored because of the mere fact that it upholds, among its noble merits, common sense, restraint, and a respect for freedom. [end recording]

Afterward, Bonifaz stated that, quote, the time has come to put into practice the austerity that has so often been voiced since the beginning of the democratic process, and that it is necessary to implement a policy of overall adjustments and real prices, leaving aside the demagogic stands adopted by some extremists (?unquote).

For his part, the new finance minister stated that we will implement an emergency and short-term program which is now being discussed with the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). He also emphasized that Bolivia will renegotiate its foreign debt with sovereignty and dignity. Let us now listen to some of the outstanding portions of his speech.

[Begin Machicado recording in progress] Constitutional president of the Republic to take over at this difficult time this important ministry, the Finance Ministry, to implement an emergency and short-term program which is now being discussed and reviewed with the COB officials. Dr Bonifaz has been very explicit during the handing over of his administration. He made a diagnosis of the Bolivian economy and suggested proposals to (?this) minister and his team, the team that will work with me. With our party's help, we will be able to cope with this crisis. Concerning the renegotiation of the foreign debt, the Bolivian Govenment will renegotiate with sovereignty and dignity. [end recording]

You have listened to some portions of the speech delivered by the new Finance Minister Gualberto Mercado during the installation ceremony that was held this morning.

Payments Postponed

PY201644 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2339 GMT 19 Oct 84

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Oct (EFE) -- The Bolivian Government today confirmed its decision to indefinitely postpone the payment of the foreign debt to private international banks, although it left open the possibility of initiating a long-term renegotiation. In a document replying to the proposals of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), the executive branch stated that it is impossible to pay back the international credits to the private banks as long as Bolivia does not achieved adequate economic recovery.

In May this year, Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora stated that Bolivia needs an economic breathing spell of at least 4 years before resuming payment of its foreign debt to private banks, a debt totaling about $1.02 billion. The total Bolivian debt amounts to about $4 billion, a figure that is four times higher than what the nation earns per year in mineral exports, its main source of income.

Siles Zuazo's government has given in to the pressures of the unions that it should not earmark more than 30 percent of its export income for the payment of credits contracted in the past 12 years by Bolivian governments, whether dictatorial or democratic.

The COB has sent a special mission headed by its executive secretary, Juan Lechin Oquendo, to several Latin American countries to gain support from regional labor movements in preparation for a probable offensive by the creditors against Bolivia for its failure to meet the debt payments. Lechin has announced that the umbrella organizations of the unions in the Latin American countries have given their full support for the Bolivian decision, and reported that the labor leaders of the region will stage a large meeting within the next few weeks at a place not yet chosen. The meeting will study the foreign debt question and its repercussions in the developing countries.

NO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER

PY081423 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] It will be impossible to hold municipal elections on 2 December 1984, according to the National Electoral Court. The National Electoral Court has released this news through a communique in which it lists a number of problems that will prevent municipal elections from being held.

Outstanding portions of this communique state that seeking to clear up our responsibilities and to safeguard the effectiveness of our actions, this court issued a communique on 6 January 1984 in which it was stated that in reviewing the pre-electoral process, it was (?noted) that to hold municipal elections some requirements had to be met. According to the National Electoral Court, some of these requirements are: 1) that the executive branch, the two bodies of the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the political parties which are represented in congress designate their full and alternate delegates to make up the departmental electoral courts; 2) that the organizational law for municipalities, the municipal election law, and the law establishing the jurisdictional limits of the municipalities be enacted; and 3) that the budget to cover the expenses for the electoral process be approved.

The National Electoral Court also states that the branches of the state have noticeably done very little to meet the nation's general wish to see to it that municipal boards were set up. The national electoral court adds that during a meeting granted by the president of the Republic to its members on 20 July 1984, the National Electoral Court reiterated to him the need for all the necessary means, which had been requested on 20 January 1984.

In conclusion, the communique states that on 16 August we visited Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora in his capacity as president of the National Senate, in order to forward to him the draft bill. On this occasion, we insisted on the need to (?enact) a law on municipal elections, a municipal organizational law, and a municipal jurisdiction law.

Later, the communique adds, we visited the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate with the same purpose and we addressed communiques to these bodies and to the judiciary asking that the members of the departmental electoral courts be designated.

With this record in hand, the National Electoral Court again emphatically states that it has fulfilled all the tasks and provisions required for carrying out the municipal elections called for 2 December 1984. But due to the lack of the necessary enactment of electoral laws, the lack of the required budget on a timely basis, and the lack of departmental electoral courts, a delay in the electoral schedule has resulted. The deadlines set by the electoral law for fulfilling some pre-electoral actions, like the registration of citizens and the preparation of the necessary materials, like ballots and so on, have not been met. All this makes it impossible for municipal elections to be held on 2 December.

The members of the National Electoral Court conclude by urging the state to fulfill the duties provided for it by the Constitution and the country's laws to implement this eagerly awaited popular wish.

We repeat, it is impossible to hold municipal elections on 2 December 1984, according to the National Electoral Court, which regrets the neglect of the three branches of the state, namely the executive and legislative branches and the judiciary.

AIR FORCE TO PURCHASE 18 FRENCH PLANES

PY172325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 17 Oct (AFP) -- General Oscar Villa Urioste, commander in chief of the Bolivian Air Force, today disclosed that Hernan Siles Zuazo's administration has agreed to purchase 18 T-33 fighter planes from France. Gen Villa Urioste explained that the purchase includes 18 spare turbines and 4,000 spare parts and the overall cost is just $6 million, an amount which will be paid in installments to be arranged at a later date in keeping with the possibilities of the Bolivian Government.

Villa Urioste indicated that this is one of the best offers ever received by Bolivia because at current prices, a fighter plane costs approximately $4 million. The commander in chief of the Bolivian Air Force said that it is now up to the National Treasury to come up with a payment schedule.

Relations between Bolivia and France have improved considerably since the restoration of democracy in the Andean country in October 1982.

ELECTORAL SITUATION, FIGUEIREDO POSITION VIEWED

PY212140 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 21-22 Oct 84 pp 1, 4

[Special to the DAILY POST by Herbert Zschech]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- A member of Tancredo Neves' campaign headquarters, Deputy Saulo Queiroz, published Thursday a complete list of members of the Electoral College who have pledged to vote for either Neves or Paulo Maluf, coming to the conclusion that Neves will win with a margin of 133 votes. Tancredo Neves said he was surprised by the publication made without his previous knowledge, and considered it inopportune because it might give his adversary information usable for his strategy. On the other hand, Sen Fernando Henrique Cardoso -- supporter of Tancredo Neves -- said Neves should try to have a "preliminary and civilized" conversation with President Figueiredo on the transfer of power to him, since his election seemed to be already guaranteed. This, he said, would be a preventive safeguard against what he called a "more and more visible conspiracy" envisaging a coup and envisaging frustration of Tancredo Neves' victory.

Tancredo followers, including PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] Chairman Ulysses Guimaraes and Tancredo's co-runner Jose Sarney, without expressly mentioning rumors of a conspiracy, denounced efforts by the federal police and secret information services to construe links of the Neves followers with the outlawed communists. Federal police in the last few days searched homes of communist leaders in Rio and Sao Paulo and interrogated some of them at length, not so much on their activities, but mainly, as Neves himself stressed, on the reasons which caused them to support Neves. Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes bluntly called this part of a plan for "destabilizing" the succes-sorial process. He charged that incidents with red banner-waving communist groups at the recent pro-Neves rallies in Belem and Manaus were provoked by governmental security and information services. Sarney warned that with the victory of their candidacy virtually confirmed, the successor process was now entering a phase of acute risks "provoked by the losers." The Tancredo front leaders would have to use prudence and good sense, watching the moves now underway by their adversaries. Guimaraes said he fully agreed with this warning.

The now formally declared support to Tancredo Neves by practically all the PDS [Social Democratic Party] state governors in the Northeast, certainly a serious setback for candidate Maluf although he maintains his triumphant attitude of victory, touched off new statements of profound disappointment by President Figueiredo. He repeated a former charge of "betrayal", called it shameful, but added that most of the PDS dissidents were committing political suicide because there would be no room for them within the opposition in the general elections of 1986. "Those who betray will be betrayed," he stressed, and many would be doomed to fade out from political life. Except, of course, if they should still retract themselves. Maluf seems to include this possibility into his strategic plans. Considering his often proved powers of persuasion combined with governmental pressures which in the last few days apparently were strengthened, this is not impossible, and Tancredo Neves with his long political experience knows it. He has warned against premature cries of victory.

This coincides with a revival of rumors, largely and openly circulated in Brasilia, about plans for a candidacy of national union, involving evidently the withdrawal of the two candidates, Maluf and Neves -- something which both have most categorically ruled out. Groups hedging such plans link them to a new move toward adoption of parliamentarism. This has been expressly or tacitly supported, among others, by the chief of Figueiredo's civil office, Minister Leitao de Abreu, and the chief of his military office, Gen Ruben Ludwig.

By the end of the week, the name of the government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Nelson Marchezan, was frequently mentioned as an acceptable presidential candidate of "national union." The parliamentarism project is considered by influential politicians a reserve solution for the event of a deterioration of the political crisis in the next few weeks, especially for the case of a radicalization attributed to left-wingers influenced by the communists. Many consider significant Marchezan's refusal to reveal whether he really supports his party's official candidate Maluf or if he might contemplate joining the pro-Neves dissidents.

One hypothesis still occasionally mentioned as a temporary crisis solution -- an extension over a limited period of Figueiredo's own presidential mandate -- would perhaps gain many followers but for Figueiredo's all-too-evident refusal. Many of his declarations -- especially those not intended to be made public -- show that he is not only tired of but nauseated by politics and the opportunism demonstrated now by some of those formerly considered by himself as his staunchest friends.

Figueiredo, according to what is reliably known, is afraid of having Tancredo Neves as his successor because he thinks that this would mean a total reversal of the nation's political regime with a switch toward the left, but he notoriously does not like Maluf either. If there were a third solution, he might welcome it, provided it does not involve extension of his own mandate. But it should be noted that Deputy Amaral Peixoto, in Rio the most outspoken campaigner for Maluf, last week accused Nelson Marchezan of secretly conspiring against Maluf with a view to making himself a candidate. Previously he had accused also the presidential office chief, Leitao de Abreu, of "boycotting" the Maluf candidacy. Both, he charged, secretly work for Maluf's resignation in order to launch another candidacy against Tancredo Neves.

For Tancredo, a major matter of concern really is how to prevent ostensive support to him by communists and other radicals that could provide a pretext to the military and security services for evoking national security reasons to interfere with his campaigning. ONe day last week he even mentioned the eventual advisability of calling off all further street rallies for his candidacy, in order to refute that pretext. But he immediately rejected such a plan.

Meanwhile, Maluf now starts an offensive for winning votes of PMDB and other opposition members afraid of leftist infiltration. He has already won the precious support at least two prominent PMDB members, Deputies Daso Coimbra and Felipe Cheide. He says that a pro-Maluf opposition within the PMDB already [exists] with at least 15 adherents, and he seems to be fairly sure that their number -- a counterpart to the PDS dissidents -- will grow. They plan, circles close to him affirm, to organize a group already named "Movimiento Patriotico." Moreover, there begin to show up signs of major rifts within the Tancredo Neves bloc. This in turn motivates a plan announced by PT (Workers' Party) leader Deputy Airton Soares to form within the Neves bloc a "Frente Progressista" expressly for braking, as he called it, the influence of the "Centroright-wingers" behind Neves in his future government.

The conclusion drawn from all this by cautious politicians,including, for instance, Deputy Megalhaes, the civilian chief of the revolution of 1964 and a leading banker, is that not only the outcome of the Jan 15 election continues uncertain, but even the election itself.

For the time being, the second hypothesis -- of an eventual change in the successor set-up and procedures -- is kept in reserve, pending new government efforts to reverse the odds. The governor of Paraiba, Wilson Braga, who had been expected to follow in the footsteps of the other Northeastern governor declaring support to Tancredo Neves, announced Thursday that he, along with all the politicians under his control in his state, will back Maluf. And President Figueiredo announced that he will invite this week one by one up to 30 PDS dissidents for a conversation where he hopes to persuade at least some of them to modify their attitude, abandoning the Tancredo Neves bloc.

Figueiredo thinks, it was revealed, that many of these dissidents joined the opposition only under the temporary influence of persons like Vice President Aureliano Chaves, without really believing in the ideologies and programs of the opposition. Figueiredo went as far as stating he is "praying to God" for the return of the dissidents. On the other hand, Bahia Governor Joao Durval stated Thursday he would revoke his support to the opposition candidate if the government's candidate Maluf should abandon the race in favor of some other candidate. He was only against Maluf, not against the government, he explained. This statement might give more strength to the current versions about the eventual launching of a "candidate of union."

MINISTRY DENIES PRESENCE OF U.S. MILITARY PLANES

PY201502 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- The Ministry of Aeronautics yesterday denied that three U.S. military airplanes have been in Recife and Natal for 6 months to track ships and airplanes along the Brazilian coast. Sao Paulo Deputy Joao Hermann, of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, had denounced this alleged problem to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT FOR FIRMENICH DENIED

PY172300 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Brasilia -- In a unanimous decision, the Federal Supreme Court today turned down a habeas corpus petition filed by the lawyers of former Montonero leader Mario Firmenich, who can thus soon be extradited to Argentina. The court did not accept the contention that Firmenich's life will be in danger if he goes back to his country.

BRIEFS

BOLIVIAN, ARGENTINE GAS CONTRACTS -- Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has said that the gas deposit discovered in the Santos Basin will not affect the gas supply contracts to be signed with Argentina, just as the gas of (Jurua), in the Amazon region, will not affect the supply of Bolivian gas to Brazil. According to the minister the gas from Argentina will supply southern Brazil, where another petrochemical center will be built. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Oct 84 PY]

RECORD OIL PRODUCTION -- Petrobras has reported that domestic oil production reached 513,543 barrels daily on 9 October, a new record for the country. The Campos Basin output totaled 282,300 barrels daily, which is 55 percent of the total daily oil production. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 84 PY]

VIDELA EXPLAINS TERMS OF BEAGLE CHANNEL TREATY

PY200001 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Colonel Ernesto Videla, head of the Chilean delegation to the papal mediation, addresses nation explaining the Chilean-Argentine Beagle agreement, from the Foreign Ministry in Santiago -- live, in progress]

[Excerpts] ...The agreement is the result of difficult and lengthy negotiations, during which we had to maintain the necessary secrecy requested by the holy father, and which is a characteristic of any diplomatic negotiation. The time has now come to inform the people of the results achieved. Since the text is quite lengthy, we are going to summarize the terms and scope of the agreement.

The treaty is entitled the Peace and Friendship Agreement, and it contains two annexes and four charts. The preamble reads as follows:

In the name of God, the Almighty, the Government of the Republic of Chile and the Government of the Republic of Argentina, bearing in mind that on 8 December 1979 they requested the Holy See to act as mediator in the southern border conflict with the purpose of guiding them in the negotiations and aiding them in seeking a solution; that they requested this invaluable help in order to establish a borderline that would delineate their respective jurisdictions on the eastern and western sides of the mentioned borderline, starting from the boundary currently existing; convinced that it is the indeniable duty of the two governments to express the aspirations of their people for peace; taking into account the border limit treaty of 1981 that together with its complementary and declaratory instruments, is the unwavering basis of the relationship between the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile; reiterating their duty of always solving their controversies through peaceful means and of never resorting to threats or the use of force in their mutual relationship; encouraged by the purpose of strengthening economic cooperation and physical integration of their respective countries; expecially taking into account the proposal, suggestions, and advice of the mediator of 12 December 1980; and voicing, in the name of their people, their gratitude to His Holiness Pope John Paul II for his great efforts to reach the solution to the controversy and strengthen the friendship and understanding between the two nations, have decided to agree to the following treaty that represents a transaction.

We request that the terms and scopes of this agreement be analyzed thoroughly and in a dispassionate manner. Let us hope it will not be a source of division but rather of unity.

We hope to hear the opinion of the media and the public organizations as well as that of private individuals.

The difficult moments we have experienced must be kept to mind and it should be understood that this agreement represents the culmination of a phase which started at a very difficult time.

Once again we thank the holy father and his collaborators for the enormous task carried out, because only through their intervention have we been able to reach this agreement. Let us continue to trust in the greatness of his justice and fairness. We also sincerely thank the national media for their priceless cooperation in this cause.

The members of the Chilean commission want to publicly thank his excellency, the president of the Republic, for his confidence in us. We are convinced that his calm and clear guidance has been fundamental in reaching a peaceful solution to this controversy. Thank you very much.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO SHOOTING INCIDENT

Foreign Ministry: Incident Forgotten

PY191607 Paris AFP in Spanish 1523 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry today declared that the incident in which artillery shots were fired at a Chilean island from an Argentine base is now considered forgotten by the Chilean Government.

Communique Issued

PY191704 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The situation resulting from the incident with Argentina in the area of Puerto Williams has been completely overcome. After an exchange of communications between the Argentine and Chilean Foreign Ministries, the Chilean Foreign Ministry issued the following communique, which is read by spokesman Marcelo Padilla.

[Begin Padilla recording] With the desire to maintain a climate of legal harmony in relations between the two countries, the Chilean Foreign Ministry declares that the situation resulting from the incident has been fully overcome. It also reiterates the unwavering desire of the Chilean Government to follow the path outlined by His Holiness Pope John Paul II in his role as mediator of the southern Beagle Channel conflict, in compliance with the agreement recently achieved with Argentina in Rome. [end recording]

Defense Minister Confirms Incident

PY191759 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Carbajal has confirmed the report he gave yesterday about an incident that took place in the area of Puerto Williams, where Argentine batteries fired shots into Chilean waters. Carbajal expressed, however, his happiness over the Chilean Foreign Ministry communique regarding the incident as completely overcome. Carbajal said he had to report the incident yesterday to prevent rumors about it from being blown out of proportion.

[Begin Carbajal recording] I am aware that at this time when we are signing an agreement with Argentina it is unpleasant to have to mention a negative issue such as the shells that fell yesterday in the waters of Puerto Williams. We had to do so in order to prevent rumors, which were already spreading, from being blown out of proportion. We must consider that many people who have relatives in Puerto Williams would have been naturally very concerned about this.

I believe one must tell the truth. It is naive to attempt to hide something that happened at noontime in the presence of hundreds of people and dozens of military officers. The incident occurred just as I reported, and it was confirmed by high-ranking regional officials both in writing and by telephone. Fortunately, no one was injured and there was no damage. Thanks to the calm attitude adopted by our garrison, the incident had no further consequences. [end recording]

Carbajal then expressed his satisfaction over the Foreign Ministry communique, stating that Chile regards the incident as completely overcome.

[Begin Carbajal recording] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has stated that the situation has been completely overcome. This should naturally make us happy. [end recording]

Ushuaia Radio Denies Incident

PY192040 Santiago Radio Cooperative in Spanish 1615 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] This is a report for Radio Cooperativa by Radio Presidente Ibanez from Punta Arenas. Good afternoon.

[Begin report] Good afternoon, Sergio. The information released yesterday regarding an alleged incident that took place in the Beagle Channel zone has caused great surprise here in Punta Arenas. We call it an alleged incident because our radio station, Presidente Ibanez, yesterday contacted Radio Nacional from Ushuaia to obtain firsthand information on what happened. We spoke to Mr (Rossi), director of Radio Nacional from Ushuaia, who said that he had no information on an alleged incident in the Beagle area. This is Mr (Rossi)'s statement to Radio Presidente Ibanez:

[Begin (Rossi) recording] I do not know anything about that, sir. We have no information on anything of the sort here, we know nothing, and Puerto Williams is (?right in front of us). No, no, there is nothing happening here. [end recording]

We asked the director of Radio Nacional of Ushuaia whether we could say that the reports on the incidents in the Beagle were false.

[Begin (Rossi) recording] Yes. As far as I know, yes. Everything is normal. [end recording]

That was the statement by the director of Radio Nacional of Ushuaia. Sources of the Navy here in Punta Arenas have stated that they stand by the communique issued yesterday by the Chilean Defense Ministry referring to this border incident in the Beagle area where an Argentine artillery battery opened fire against a lighthouse near the northern area of Puerto Williams. The Punta Arenas inhabitants have reacted with surprise to this information since a greater integration between the two countries had been noticed here in the southern Chilean Patagonia area during the past few days. Many Argentine citizens have been visiting Punta Arenas, likewise many inhabitants of Magallanes have been spending the weekend in Rio Gallegos, Argentina, as was traditional years ago. This is all we can report from Radio Presidente Ibanez in Punta Arenas. [end report]

POLITICAL PARTIES LAW ENTERS FINAL STAGE

PY190156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2222 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 18 Oct (EFE) — Upon reaching agreement today that a number of signatures equivalent to 1.5 percent of registered voters will be required to form a political party, the political party organization law entered its final stage. This percentage, according to the number of voters during the last elections held in the country, would be approximately equivalent to 50,000 signatures. This information was released today through a communique issued by the National Social Communications Agency (Dinacos) of the military regime. The communique reports on a meeting held between the head of state, General Augusto Pinochet, and the members of the government junta to discuss this issue. The political party organization draft bill that General Pinochet had submitted to the legislative branch of the government junta stated as a condition that 150,000 signatures were required to create a political party. Such a quantity elicited a unanimous negative reaction from the whole Chilean political spectrum, from right-wingers to left-wingers. This matter was settled today. Therefore, according to the Dinacos communique, "beginning today the political party organization law enters its final stage of preparation by the legislative branch."

PERUVIAN REBELS DETECTED NEAR BORDER AREAS

PA182023 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Oct 84 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Peruvian guerrilla commando units operating jointly with international drug traffickers were detected on the Amazon border area shared by Colombia, Brazil, and Peru, according to Military Intelligence sources in Bogota. A spokesman for that group told EL TIEMPO that those terrorists belonging to the Peruvian Shining Path movement sought refuge along the Solimoes River.

Brazilian Police troops in coordination with Colombian units will soon be deployed to rid the area of those guerrilla groups.

There are currently remnants of the M-19 guerrillas along the Solimoes River who entered Ecuador and spread out along the Peruvian border.

According to the military sources, the guerrillas protect the drug traffickers because they supply weapons coming mainly from Cuba and Libya. These guerrillas, like those in Peru, have also attacked jails to free drug traffickers along the northern coast of Colombia. According to military spokesmen, Colombian pilots are involved in these escapes. They recently organized one in Peru during which they freed the Pastranas.

Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian authorities are working together to detect an alleged clandestine voyage of a Lebanese ship carrying weapons for the guerrillas that was to have initially docked in Colombia and continued on to Brazil or Peru.

According to Colombian police narcotics sources, Brazil, Peru, and Colombia comprise what is known as the cocaine route that reaches the United States.

Finally, it is also known that Colombians subject to extradition, who have not yet been able to flee abroad following a Colombian Government operation to erradicate drug trafficking, are seeking refuge in the Amazon.

According to very reliable sources, traffickers are establishing a new drug trafficking "emporium" in that area in the face of thwarted operations in Amorua and Yari, which is located in Caqueta and Vaupes.

MINISTER ON JOINING ANTIDRUG TRAFFICKING FRONT

PA192001 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Report by Ulilo Acevedo Silva]

[Text] Santa Marta -- Colombia has officially joined the recently established Inter-Continental Front for the Struggle against Drug Trafficking [Frente Inter-continental para la Lucha Contra el Narco-Trafico] and hopes that other Latin American countries affected by the same criminal activity will follow suit.

Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez said here that a continuous struggle could be waged against the production, transportation, distribution, and consumption of drugs through joint efforts. He said that although Colombia has not yet won its struggle against drug traffickers, it is determined to further an all-out war that is already showing results every day.

Minister Parejo Gonzalez also commented on the most recent incidents that took place in the plains of Yari, Caqueta Department, in which guerrillas killed two police anti-narcotics officers. He also said that he hopes that the incident is an isolated action not reflecting the policy of (?national guerrillas), because this would not be acting in good faith with the government.

RESOURCES MINISTER ON OIL PRICE REDUCTION

PA200504 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Natural Resources and Energy Minister Javier Espinosa has said that no argement could justify a reduction in crude oil prices at the moment. He made this comment after Nigeria and the UK decided to reduce the price of each barrel of oil by $2. He said: There are four factors that make this determination unjustifiable: We are at the beginning of the winter season, which requires less fuel; oil shipments by the countries involved are 7 percent less than last year's; the coal miners strike in Great Britain has continued; and the Iranian-Iraqi war has been stepped up.

According to the minister, OPEC should maintain a hard, firm stance on prices. He added that he disagrees with Nigeria's unilateral reduction of the price of each barrel of oil by $2 because each dollar reduced by this price means a sales reduction of $60,000,000, or 6 billion sucres, every year. Therefore, this price reduction could seriously affect the country's economic situation.

[Begin recording] [Espinosa] The new effect of this oil price reduction in the national economy would be that for every dollar reduced from the crude oil price, we would get $60,000,000, or 6 billion sucres, less. Of course, the effect on our nation's economy would be very hard because of the reduced revenues and because several government organizations, such as the Armed Forces, municipalities, provincial councils, Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation, and national treasury, would get a proportionally smaller amount of money. This is worse than the increase in interest rates announced by international banks some time ago.

[Unidentified reporter] To what extend can OPEC control the line and set the pattern in the world oil market?

[Espinosa] Efforts have been made in the past few years, particularly in the past 6 months, to raise oil prices in Venezuela, considering that the oil consumption in industrial countries is greater during the winter season. In addition, we have learned that oil shipments for the industrial countries' reserve have been reduced by 7 percent. We cannot see the reason why Norway [as heard] and the UK have lowered their prices. I would rather describe it as a ruse. If, in addition, we consider the fact that the war situation in the Gulf has lately become aggravated, this is a powerful argument to ask for an increase in the oil price. These factors, as I have said, cause me to think that [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Espinosa] I trust the decision announced by a Nigerian delegation that visited us about 1 month ago, which expressed solidarity with us and the need to maintain the oil prices. I also trust the stance they adopted yesterday is true. [end recording]

SIX PARTIES REGISTERED, ONE DISQUALIFIED

PY191518 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The National Elections Jury has officially approved the registration of six political parties and of one alliance so they can participate in next year's elections.

However, the National Elections Jury has likewise left the registration of some four other parties pending and it has disqualified the registration of the Combat-Workers Revolutionary Party [Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores: Combate -- PRT-Combate] with its presidential ticket headed by Deputy Emeterio Takuri Huarcaya. The PRT-Combate was disqualified because it submitted valid signatures for only 9,627 supporters, thus not obtaining the 100,000 signatures required by law.

ARMED FORCES VOW TO RESPECT ELECTION OUTCOME

PY152236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0302 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Lima, 15 Oct (EFE) -- Peruvian War Minister General Julian Julia Freyre today stated that the Armed Forces will respect the outcome of the elections and will give their support to the next government, no matter who is the winner. Gen Julia Freyre made these statements after President Fernando Belaunde administered the oath of office to him and at a time when an atmosphere of political excitement vis-a-vis the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for 14 April 1985 prevails throughout Peru.

"The people command, and we are respectful of the people's mandates," Gen Julia Freyre stressed. His statements were published by Lima's press today. Gen Julia Freyre added that the process for the consolidation of democracy is solid and steady and that the Armed Forces are respectful of the Constitution, as they have proven thus far during the current administration.

Concerning the struggle against subversion by the military, Gen Julia Freyre stated that it is making progress and that it will continue to score positive results, although he noted that one cannot talk about victory in this regard or set deadlines for the eradication of terrorism.

GENERAL FIGUEROA NAMED ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

PY181357 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] In a military ceremony, Major General German Ruiz Figueroa has been installed as the new chief of staff of the Army. Gen Figueroa was formerly inspector general of the Army.

16 DEAD; AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT REJECTED

PY121227 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Recent reports from some travelers who came along the San Francisco-Huanta Road in Ayacucho indicate that 16 bodies which had been eaten by giant ants, presumably bodies of campesinos who were killed by a Shining Path group last week, were found scattered on that road.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca, who is leaving office after 18 months in his post, did not give much importance to the problem of missing persons, in response to a recently issued report by Amnesty International which denounces the disappearance of more than 600 persons in Ayacucho.

The massacre of the aforementioned campesinos is attributed to the single fact that they agreed to take part in a census conducted by the security forces. The same source reported that those peasants were then killed 4 days ago when a Shining Path column raided several hamlets in the forested valley of the Apurimac River.

The witnesses who arrived on 10 October to the city of Huanta, said that they had found the skeletons of three campesinos in Pucayu, two in Limunchayocc, four in Pasnato, and at least seven others near the Santa Rosa River. After reporting that the bodies had been eaten by armies of giant ants, of the Chaco variety which are known for their voracity, the witnesses reported that many peasants of the region had abandoned their homes due to the frequent attacks and threats made by terrorists.

Turning to another subject, in Quinrapa in Huanta Province of Ayacucho, peasant commandos [rondas campesinas], which are paramilitary or self-defense groups, repulsed the attack of a masked and heavily armed Shining Path commando unit with sticks and sling shots. The peasants of the region, who are often forced by the terrorists to make contributions both in cash and in kind to support the armed struggle, repulsed the attack with the timely help of the peasant commandos. They made the terrorists retreat but two peasant brothers were wounded: Victor and Juan Allendres Fernandez. There were no casualties among the subversives.

Minister Percovich Roca, who gave a brief account of his administration last night, said that no one can accurately prove the situation of the missing persons, since it is very difficult to find all the persons who have become members of the Shining Path columns. Percovich said that, despite its prestige, Amnesty International does not always verify all the cases of missing persons it announces. At least 41 out of all the cases reported on their last document are mistakes. Therefore, this demonstrates the inaccuracy of their report.

ARMY FIGHTS TERRORISM, NOT DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY151947 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Terrorism, the first objective of the Armed Forces in the upper Huallaga valley, has been practically eradicated, especially its base at (Venenillo). Now, there is a second objective: to fight drug trafficking, which certainly is far more elusive and affects all social levels.

Reporter Alejandro Guerrero has been in (Venenillo) and Cachicoto, a town near the Monzon River, which was attacked due to a vendetta among drug traffickers who killed 15 persons whose bodies were thrown into the river on 12 October. The reporter said:

[Begin Guerrero recording] [Words indistinct] since the Armed Forces took charge of the political and military situation along the Huallaga River in the central jungle, peace has returned to the region after the uprooting of the terrorist groups. However, people are still scared and several towns which have been abandoned by their inhabitants still remain as ghost towns. The action of the Army has pacified the zone, the troops have occupied the surroundings of (Venenillo), and terrorism has been completely uprooted. However, people are still scared and they remain hidden in their farms in the jungle. Some of the people have started arriving, and the Army is trying to induce them to return by bringing in doctors, medicine, and some food, and by encouraging people to reject terrorism and return to this ghost town on the Huallaga River bank.

But while terrorism beats a retreat, drug trafficking is increasing. To have a greater range in which to maneuver in the fight against subversives, the Armed Forces have confined the Civil Guard and the Investigative Police to their barracks. [sentence as heard] The Army does not fight drug traffickers because it does not consider this to be their duty. As a result, coca plantations proliferate on the Monzon and Huallaga riverbanks, and the vendettas among the bands of drug traffickers are very frequent.

[Unidentified priest] Well, this is a situation that affects the whole Monzon Valley, not only here in Cachicoto, as everyone knows. No one here is brave enough to speak, including myself, because it is a bit dangerous, and besides, everyone knows what is going on here.

[Guerrero] What is happening here?

[Priest] Well, the situation is quite dangerous. There are a lot of shootouts and deaths. To tell the truth, we are very neglected by the authorities who have all resigned due to fear and because we have never had any police here in Cachicoto.

INTERNATIONAL MARXISTS SUPPORT SHINING PATH

PY201402 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Interior Minister General Oscar Brush Noel reported after today's cabinet meeting that the international movement of Marxist-Maoist-Leninist organizations has publicly stated in London its support for the Shining Path terrorist group.

[Begin Brush recording] In March this year, the International Revolutionary Movement held its second international congress of Marxist-Leninist-Maoist organizations in London. As a result of the congress, it was decided to form an interim international committee, and a certain Mr (Kelly) was appointed a member of the information bureau. In statements made to the London press, that gentleman said that all the parties which had participated in the congress, about 12 parties from various countries, would support the Shining Path. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO NAMING OF NEW PRIME MINISTER

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Percovich Roca Sworn In as Prime Minister," published in the 15 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page J 1, third paragraph, line three:

The name of the new justice minister is Max Arias Schreiber Pezet [adding matronymic).

PRESIDENT 'HARSHLY' CRITICIZES ELECTORAL CONTEST

PY191800 Paris AFP in Spanish 2247 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Artigas, Uruguay, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Uruguayan President General Gregorio Alvarez today harshly criticized here the organized and radical political parties for being engaged in a suicidal contest to win votes. During a visit to the interior, President Alvarez denounced the campaign to discredit any actions or statements by government officials by ridiculing or telling lies about them.

Now more than ever, the president said, it must be recognized that communism, either on its own or with the help of every available, skillfully disguised terrorist movement and the irresponsible actions of opportunistic youths, has gained ground and established firm positions which are gradually weakening the natural defenses of Uruguay.

After asserting that nothing and no one is safe from this kind of aggression, the president said that each day people talk in lower tones about communists and Tupamaros, and he stressed the need not to show fear, because if we do we will become their slaves all the sooner. In a pre-electoral period in a peculiar domestic and international setting, everyone wants to attract the left in order not to be harshly criticized, President Alvarez said.

Alvarez also criticized the multisectorial agreement talks affecting the economic, education, and social fields, labeling them as a variety of fascist cooperativism, because they jeopardize the resources for political action which cannot be given up by the powers of a democratic state. He said that in the name of democracy, we are watching an uncontrollable race of attractive but demagogic concessions, while social, economic, and labor matters are mixed together in a politically amorphous mass.

The president also criticized the programmatic bases of the parties, which avoid solutions that give them individual images and confuse the citizens by granting them unlimited rights, possibilities, and good fortune in exchange for a ballot that is tied to the current world situation.

In conclusion, Alvarez harshly censured the Socialist International and the Uruguyan leaders that support it. He also defended the military action during the struggle against the Tupamaro guerrillas. He asserted that new forms of mental colonialism exist in the continent and that only responsible and judicious voting can save Uruguay from hard times.

Politicians React

PY192135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1917 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Oct (TELAM) -- A harsh speech delivered by President Gregorio Alvarez last night has raised serious doubts among political leaders about the attitude which the Armed Forces will adopt after handing over power in March 1985. Speaking over the national radio network, Alvarez indiscriminately condemned several events that have taken place on the political scene.

The politicians reacted immediately, strongly condemning the president, who was said to clearly have intended to disturb the people. In addition to labeling political prisoners as murderers and the accord among all sectors as a fascist project, the president strongly criticized the Blanco and Colorado Parties, the traditional parties, for attending a meeting sponsored by the Socialist International in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

"The Armed Forces will not be cornered," the president said in a speech in which he violently attacked all parties and social organizations. "The Armed Forces were used and now there is an intention of turning them into scapegoats," he said with such a serious tone that the political leaders concluded that it was a veiled warning that the Armed Forces will not tolerate any revision of what they did while in power.

Colorado leader Enrique Tarigo, Julio Sanguinetti's presidential ticket running mate, said this morning that Alvarez has put things that are completely different in the same bag. Tarigo admitted that the president confirmed that power will be handed over in March to the party that wins the elections in November. This will be the first general electoral contest since the military took over in 1973. Nevertheless, Tarigo also voiced his doubts about the real intention underlying the speech, because it seemed to contain a threat which, though veiled, is still a matter of concern.

Former leftist coalition Broad Front Senator Alba Roballo said that the military still believe that they are the only possessors of truth. She stressed that the presidential speech openly violates a recent agreement reached by the military and the political parties and casts doubts over the future.

Dardo Ortiz, presidential candidate of a minority faction of the Blanco Party, said that "the speech by Alvarez, which revealed that the military harbor feelings of hatred, has undoubtedly disturbed the people."

Other political leaders, who said that they would like to make a more careful evaluation of the words of the president, remarked that "the answer by the people, who took to the streets to bang pots and pans and blow their car horns while the president was speaking, was the best reply to his veiled threats."

Further Reaction

PY192147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The veiled warning that Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez made about Uruguay's institutional future 38 days before the first general elections in 13 years was today rejected by politicians, who described the warning as contradictory and unnecessary.

In Artigas, 630 km north of Montevideo, Alvarez yesterday said that both from within and from outside the government, the Armed Forces will continue to be alert and vigilant to prevent Uruguay from ever being submitted to doctrines that support terrorism and slavery.

Colorado (liberal) Party vice presidential candidate Enrique Tarigo said that the Armed Forces can be neither inside nor outside the government because they are a state institution which takes orders from the president. National Party (center left) vice presidential candidate Gonzalo Aguirre considered that the people are tired of such statements and that they all turn a deaf ear to them.

When Alvarez' 20-minute speech was later broadcast over a radio and television network, thousands of people banged pots and other kitchen utensils to protest the military officer's remarks.

At the beginning of his speech, Alvarez stressed that he was not eager to win votes nor afraid of losing any and that only a judicious and responsible election could save Uruguay from very difficult and painful situations. Although he did not specify to which candidate he was referring when he called for a judicious and responsible election, Alvarez implicitly advised the people against voting for the leftist Broad Front coalition when he stated that communism is starting to acquire strength and to occupy important positions, all of which undermines the nation's strength more and more.

Broad Front leaders considered this remark as a clear-cut interference in the pre-electoral process and National Party leader Aguirre said that the Constitution does not allow the president to intervene to influence the people. Some political opposition sources said that through his speech Alvarez induced the people to vote for the party factions that supported the military government's actions in the coup d'etat in 1973.

The weekly LA DEMOCRACIA, the mouthpiece of the National Party's majority sector, today published the text of a note released by a group of retired military officers exhorting people to vote for former President Jorge Pacheco Areco, leader of the Colorado Party's most conservative sectors. The note, which was addressed to the widows and families of military officers, noted that hard and difficult moments are approaching and that Pacheco Areco firmly intends to defend Uruguay without relinquishing anything. LA DEMOCRACIA pointed out that the note reflects the beliefs of some sectors that above and beyond the rights of military officers to have their own party convictions, the Armed Forces as an institution can have their own idelogical views separate from the political power.

However, Tarigo expressed his belief that the only acceptable aspect of Alvarez' speech was the part where he admitted that an election is the only solution. Nevertheless, Tarigo regretted that Alvarez, who played an active role in the 1973 coup d'etat, did not think this way in 1976 when the government suspended the elections slated for that year.

Juan Raul Ferreira, National Party member and son of the party's leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who has been held in a military garrison for the past 4 months, downplayed Alvarez' remarks by saying that they reflect the stand of some military sectors that have not yet understood the future of the country.

4 PARTY LEADERS TO SIGN PROGRAM AGREEMENT

PY191725 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The leaders of the four main political parties will sign a document on the National Program agreement next week. In order to learn the opinion of the other leaders, General Liber Seregni met with Drs Zumaran and Chiarino. At the conclusion of his meeting with Chiarino, the presidential candidate of the Civic Union, Seregni told us the following:

[Begin Seregni recording] As you know, the political parties will be dedicated to the elections during the month of November. Therefore, it will be difficult to make political decisions. This does not mean that there will be an interval in the program agreement negotiations, which are permanent. It does mean, however, that we are taking a pause in order to sum up and to tell the people what has been achieved. [end recording]

Philosophic differences will not prevent a document on the program agreement from being signed, said Dr Juan Vicente Chiarino.

POLITICAL LEADERS VISIT CONVALESCING SANGUINETTI

PY191957 Montevideo Radio El Espectator Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] According to a medical report released at noon today, Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti is recuperating normally. Meanwhile, the Unity and Reform faction has reported that several political leaders have visited Sanguinetti at the American Hospital. Among them were presidential candidates Juan Vincente Chiarino, Juan Jose Crottogini, and Alberto Saenz de Zumaran.

PRESIDENT HOLDS FIRST CABINET MEETING

PA191736 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Oct 84 pp A-1, A-10

[Text] Yesterday President Nicolas Ardito Barletta presided over his first cabinet session, held at the Palace of the Herons. Addressing the group, President Ardito Barletta expressed his pleasure at having a cabinet that represented the country's various groups and regions.

At the beginning of the cabinet session the ministers informed the predident on the activities they plan to carry out and presented a detailed report of what they have done so far. In a discussion of the specific work of the cabinet, three main points were emphasized: first, the meetings that the cabinet members are holding with government officials to firmly involve them in the plans and programs of the Ardito Barletta administration; second, the activities that the president plans to carry out with the government team during the first 100 days of the administration; and third, the main points to be taken into consideration in the 1984 budget and in initiating the "budgetary observations" to establish the government's priorities for the coming year.

At the cabinet session President Ardito Barletta said that his modus operandi will include retention of the economic cabinet, which will be made up of the ministers of planning and economic policy, finance and the treasury, commerce and industries, agricultural development, labor and social welfare, housing, and foreign relations, as well as the comptroller general of the Republic.

The infrastructure cabinet, a new organization, will be comprised of the ministers of public works, housing, and government and justice, as well as the directors of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, and of the National Water and Sanitation Institute [IDAAN].

The president also announced the establishment of the social cabinet, comprising the ministers of health, education, housing, and labor and social welfare.

The president presented the members of the cabinet with a complete program of legislative actions and administrative recommendations that his administration plans to carry out. Ardito Barletta emphasized that it is necessary for the authorities to support government officials in the performance of their duties. He told the members of the cabinet that it is necessary to encourage public workers as much as possible. He said they must comply with the legal precepts and be honest in the performance of their public functions, in line with the recommendations of the working groups appointed after his election and the recommendations of the groups established by the Democratic Revolutionary Party.

During the cabinet session President Ardito Barletta said that First Vice President Eric Arturo Delvalle will be in charge of coordinating economic activities and that Second Vice President Dr Roderick Esquivel will coordinate activities in the social area.

The 2-and-1/2-hour cabinet session began at 1100, following the swearing-in ceremony for deputy ministers. Also attending the session were Comptroller General Francisco Rodriguez and IDAAN Director Jose Fierro.

The cabinet session yesterday established the guidelines for coordinating government efforts in the future. The president emphasized the need for a close relationship between the cabinet and the legislative branch to improve the government's functioning.

COSTA RICA

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

PA190008 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Maeso, yesterday rested after visiting Irazu Volcano and the Orosi region. He will return to his country today. Dr Maeso hosted a reception at the Uruguayan Embassy in San Jose in honor of Acting Foreign Minister Danilo Jimenez Veiga.

During his visit to Costa Rica, the Uruguayan diplomat insisted on two points: a) There is a full democracy in Uruguay, and the elections will be held next November; b) there are no political prisoners in Uruguay, as it is commonly reported abroad.

He explained that there are only common prisoners, such as the case of politician Wilson Ferreira, who was prosecuted and has been disqualified [as a presidential candidate].

A joint declaration was signed between Maeso and Jimenez Veiga as a result of the Uruguayan foreign minister's visit to Costa Rica. The declaration stated that the two countries advocate international laws and the universal principles included in the UN Charter.

Maeso will return to his country today at 1000. Jimenez Veiga will bid him farewell at the Juan Santamaria International Airport.

MONGE LABELS NICARAGUAN CHARGES 'GROUNDLESS'

PA201331 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] It has been announced that the two charges by the Sandinist government to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry that a plane and a helicopter carrying arms and wounded took off from a farm in Costa Rican territory will be investigated. Similar charges have been made before, but investigations have always established that nothing of the sort has occurred. A few months ago the Sandinists said that planes which attacked strategic locations in Nicaragua had departed from Costa Rica. The Costa Rican Government continues to maintain its policy of not permitting any activities by guerrillas on national territory, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has asserted.

The two most recent charges by the Sandinists assert that rebel planes operate from a farm owned by U.S. citizen (John Gull). In view of the many similar reports over the past few months, the Rural Police have raided the farm several times. The owner has complained to the authorities about the repeated raids, which have proved fruitless. President Monge has said that the owner has described these repeated raids on his farm as harassment by the local authorities. However, these raids have been made to establish whether rebel groups operate from our territory.

Asked about the cause of the escalation of accusations by the Sandinists, Monge has said it is due primarily to the fact that the truth about Costa Rica shone forth in Europe. He also said that the EEC foreign ministers who participated in the San Jose meeting with the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers have confirmed Costa Rica's sincerity and honesty, particularly regarding the Central American conflict. In view of this demonstrated honesty, the Sandinist government has resorted to making groundless charges.

VIDAL REFUTES ALLEGATIONS ON WEAPONS SHIPMENT

PA190302 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Last night, Civil Police Director Colonel Oscar Vidal Quesada adamantly rejected the rumors spread by the Nicaraguan Government that a large shipment of weapons will be flown into the Tomas Guardia International Airport in the city of Liberia, Guanacaste. The high-level government official said he had received reports from international news agencies quoting Humberto Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [as published], who said that the shipment of weapons will take place on 15 October at the Llano Grande airport, located 10 km west of Liberia.

"As a Costa Rican, I categorically reject this rumor; this man is still trying to soil our country's reputation at the international level," Vidal asserted. Vidal said that only a man like Ortega Saavedra could suggest such a preposterous idea as flying a shipment to Guanacaste.

He also said that the exodus of Nicaraguan families through [as published] the border towns has increased considerably during the past hours. Colonel Vidal said: "This phenomenon has taken place during the past 48 hours in the towns of Tiricias, Boca Tapada, Coopevega, Comando Norte, and Penas Blancas." He said that the Costa Rican Government is analyzing the reasons for this phenomenon because it does not necessarily mean that hostilities between the Sandinists and anti-Sandinists have increased on the other side of the Costa Rican border. Vidal added a comment regarding Ortega's statement: "This man is trying to start a witch hunt on Costa Rican territory." He said that Colonels Jose Ramon Montero (Liberia) and Rodrigo Rivera (La Cruz) maintain strict vigilance throughout Guanacaste. The Rural Police, GAR, and the Intelligence and Security Directorate, DIS, are also helping to control the territory next to the Nicaraguan border.

EXISTENCE OF ANTI-SANDINIST CAMPS DENIED

PA180013 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 Oct 84 p 19

[Text] The government's Security Council reiterated yesterday that there is no evidence of the existence of anti-Sandinist camps near the Nicaraguan border, as a deputy and an alderman from Guanacaste recently charged.

Armando Arauz Aguilar, second vice president of the Republic, who presided over yesterday's session of this body of the executive branch where national security issues are discussed and decisions related to national security are made, said this last night.

The meeting, held in Vice President Arauz' office, was attended by Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza, Government Minister Enrique Obregon, Presidency Minister Danilo Jimenez Veiga, Deputy Justice Minister Manuel Pochet, Deputy Presidency Minister Manuel Carballo Quintana, and Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbine Ortega. At 1900 when the meeting ended, Arauz said that once again Minister Piza had stressed that after investigating all the charges made and reinforcing vigilance along the border, "it has not been possible to confirm any of the charges made." Several days ago, Legislator Ricardo Rodriguez (independent from Alajuela) and an alderman from Liberia municipality, Eligio Contreras Quesada, charged that armed rebels opposed to the Nicaraguan leaders had settled on Costa Rican territory near the border.

Arauz added that the attention provided to refugees had also been reviewed, adding that 59 more refugees entered Costa Rican territory from Nicaragua last weekend. According to Arauz, Deputy Minister Pochet reported the various institutions charged with helping the refugees are trying to find some system to provide them with documents, relocate them, and distribute them among the various camps.

BROOKLYN RIVERA LEAVES FOR NICARAGUAN CAMPS

PA201455 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1353 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] [In progress] ...Expects the Nicaraguan Government junta to keep its promise to him and his delegation, which is made up of 10 people. He said that he did not know if anybody would be waiting for him in Nicaragua for him to continue this tour. We asked Mr Brooklyn Rivera about this tour to his country, and he said:

[Begin recording] [Rivera] Well, this must be viewed as an initial step within the framework of an initiative for the reunification of the Indian family and organization.

(?I have) agreed to go to Nicaragua to visit our Indian brothers (?living) in government settlements [words indistinct] traditional communities to learn of their problems and situation. We want to talk to them. This will be a new meeting between the leader and his people after almost 3 years of (?exile) and [words indistinct]. We are taking advantage of an offer made by the FSLN and the Sandinist government to visit my country without conditions or problems.

[Question indistinct]

[Rivera] Well, I have initially the support of my brothers, my people, the entire organization, the combatants, and all the Indian peoples in Nicaragua and in exile. They all support me in this trip. I also have the support and solidarity of certain organizations, governments, and personalities who are friends of the Indian cause that support us poltically and morally in this initiative. Some of them will support us in this tour of Nicaragua and, more specifically, the Indian region on the Atlantic coast. [end recording]

Regarding the Contadora Document and the reforms that the foreign ministers must make to it, Rivera said that he didn't want to comment on it. He said he didn't want to discuss this very delicate issue and that he would leave any reforms to this document up to the Central American foreign ministers. As to politics, he said he didn't want to discuss that either. He said that all he wanted was to begin a dialogue and thanked the organizations and institutions which helped promote this dialogue. He noted that once this dialogue was started it might have positive results for the Miskito Indians and the Nicaraguan people. Rivera will leave Juan Santamaria Airpot at 0800 for Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua.

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST NICARAGUAN ARMS BUILDUP

PA210216 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 16 Oct 84 p 12a

[Editorial: "Noriega's Statements"]

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian Armed Forces chief, who is regarded as the power behind the throne, has made statements to Costa Rican newsmen on such current affairs as the Nicaraguan regime's arms buildup.

He said in plain language that the arms buildup by the Sandinists poses a threat to the region and turns the Central American problem into a military rather than a political problem. Panamanian authorities of such high ranks as Gen Noriega seldom discuss matters connected with the Nicaraguan problem, not only because Panama is a member of the Contadora Group, but because it has traditionally maintained a discreet attitude in this regard.

However, the Nicaraguan arms buildup has reached such alarming levels that Noriega could not avoid referring to it as one of the most important current issues. He said that perhaps what is worrying Nicaragua's neighbors the most is not so much its communism, but its arms buildup, although it is difficult, if not impossible, to think of a non-militarized communist system because the two things are inseparable.

The reference made by Noriega to Nicaragua's arms buildup is a clear indication that the problem is reaching a crisis level. The fascist commanders' mad rush to completely militarize Nicaragua and to prepare for further expansion on the isthmus is closely linked to the historical and geopolitical circumstances surrounding this adventure, which was probably not so preposterous when it was originally planned in Havana but which has now taken on a dynamics of its own due to inevitable factors. As history has demonstrated, power blurs and deranges the minds of those who wield it.

However, Noriega added something that is quite true. This is that the arms buildup, which is aimed at rapidly turning Nicaragua into a formidable military power in the region even at the expense of its economy, has escaped the attention of the Contadora Group, which apparently feels that the problem boils down to mere relations among governments.

It would be unthinkable to finalize the Contadora Document without delving deeply into the military issue, an issue which the Nicaraguan Government has not only continued to stress but which also forms the basis for its long- and medium-range plans. This is in no way compatible with the text of the Contadora Document, and much less with its spirit, sense, and meaning.

The commanders have hardly been discreet on the subject. On the contrary, they have explicitly and categorically said time and time again that they are arming and will continue to arm themselves as much as possible, even at the expense of their economy. They have repeatedly said that they will bring MIG planes and that they will continue with the construction of the airport for this purpose. They have been training scores of Nicaraguans to handle these planes so there is no way we can delude ourselves: Communism is inherently expansionist and the Sandinist militarism must be stopped before it sets off a conflagration throughout the Caribbean.

PAPER WARNS OF U.S. INTERVENTION MENACE

PA191618 San Jose LIBERTAD REVOLUCIONARIA in Spanish 13-20 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Menace of Intervention Grows"]

[Text] Drugged into drowsiness by the media, a good many of our people have apparently failed to detect the presence of a serious menace hovering over us: the U.S. military intervention in Central America for the purpose of destroying the Nicaraguan revolution.

The menace is real and imminent. The Nicaraguan leaders, through the coordinator of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, have denounced it before the highest international forum, the UN General Assembly.

They are well informed, and there would be no reason for them to make such an important charge if they were not convinced of its veracity. Besides, no one at the UN has refuted such charges. On the contrary, Commander Ortega's statements have been supported and ratified by representatives of other countries, particularly Cuba, having only been contested with brutal and insolent language by the U.S. Government.

Under these circumstances, the people of Costa Rica, who cannot expect a sensible attitude toward this matter by the media, are at least entitled to hear an explanation or a reasonable denial from the government.

However, the president's reply to claims that the national territory will be used for such intervention activities was outrageous. He simply used harsh words, disrespectfully describing the formal charges by the ranking Nicaraguan official as "stupidities."

One could accept such a reaction from a president who showed respect for neutrality and the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states. But our government, regardless of how many statements and proclamations it may issue, is openly involved before our people and world public opinion in the conspiracy and mercenary actions against Nicaragua.

The charge by Commander Ortega at the UN is based not only on more or less secret information but on a great many facts that point to our territory as one of the bases of daily aggressions against Nicaragua.

The international press has for years published reports on acts of aggression perpetrated along the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. The dramatic accusations made recently by Deputy Rodriguez Solorzano giving details of the sites that serve for recruitment of mercenary troops of the CIA for aggression have not been challenged.

All of the press reports about mysterious planes flying in our skies daily without any measures being taken to prevent this. Some of those planes have crashed, the bodies of the passengers burned and arms shipments sacked in the presence of the authorities, and still nothing is done.

The safe houses used by CIA mercenaries remain active in San Jose and surrounding areas, as are activities on Los Anonos slope, on the highway to Escazu, where the steady movement of men and vehicles can be observed. The sector north of Guanacaste is the daily scene of helicopters flying from one end of the border to the other, without anyone knowing what they are doing.

We could mention other facts, but the above should suffice to show that the charges are not based only on hearsay about preparations for an invasion but on facts that nobody can ignore.

At this stage the government cannot hide behind its much-publicized "neutrality," because it is no longer taken seriously by anyone.

The government insists on affirming that it is neutral in the military aspect but not ideologically, yet it permits open military activity and maintains a war that is not limited to ideological aspects, but which is political. The installation of a DOA repeater in the northern part of the country is political aggression, pure and simple.

This charge about the direct U.S. intervention which will originate in Honduras and Costa Rica is extremely serious. It must be considered that most of the population, the biggest cities, and the most important economic centers of Nicaragua are found in the Pacific region, mainly in the south, the region closest to our border, and a massive attack on the vital centers of Nicaragua will receive logistic support first of all from Costa Rican territory.

If the plans of the Reagan administration should materialize it would be practically impossible for our territory to remain outside the theater of operations. That is why a responsible government cannot broach such an important issue with the carelessness shown by President Monge. Of course, the same reasons indicate that our people must remain alert and do everything in their power to prevent the intervention.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON DOWNING OF U.S. AIRCRAFT

FMLN Claims Credit

PA201549 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The FMLN today claimed credit for "downing" on Friday a U.S. plane in which four CIA officials and three Salvadoran soliders were on board. Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, reported in one of its transmissions that the seven persons on board died when the aircraft was downed by guerrilla fire. The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador said yesterday that the aircraft had fallen "due to poor visibility," and admitted that "four U.S. civilians," employees of the CIA, had died while "on a duly authorized mission about which Congress had been informed."

Bodies Returned from Airport

PA210032 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Here is a last-minute report from newsman Osiris Ramirez:

[Begin recording] We are at a local funeral home where the bodies of the four U.S. citizens who died yesterday during an accident have been brought back. The accident occurred near the San Salvador volcano.

Here are more details on the unexplained return of the bodies of the four Americans who were killed in an accident yesterday. Both the government and U.S. Embassy authorities have not made any statements nor given any details on why the four coffins containing the bodies of the four Americans have been returned to San Salvador from the Comalapa airport. From outside the funeral home, journalists could see that the four coffins were loaded aboard a military truck, which left for the Comalapa airport.

It has been reported, however, that the coffins were never unloaded from the truck and that, upon arriving at the Comalapa Airport, the truck turned around and headed back to San Salvador, where it arrived a few minutes ago. The coffins were then taken off the truck and into the funeral home. No reason for this has been given so far.

Neither the Salvadoran nor the U.S. Governments have mentioned the precise location of the accident, but they did confirm that the victims were four CIA civilians who helped the Salvadoran Army find and destroy guerrillas and their supply routes. Although there have been no official reports on the location of the accident, it has been rumored that it had occurred between Perquin and San Fernando in Morazan Department. Some others have said that the accident occurred in Berlin in Usulutan Department.

While the government attributed the accident to bad weather and said that it occurred near San Salvador, guerrillas claimed responsibility for downing the aircraft in Morazan. Hours later, the U.S. Government denied this. [end recording]

Coprefa Issues Statement

PA210026 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Reliable sources from San Salvador confirmed at noon that the bodies of the four CIA agents have been taken to the Comalapa International Airport and will later be transported to the United States.

The four bodies were prepared this morning at a local funeral home and later taken to the airport. This is a statement released by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa:

The Salvadoran Armed Forces regret the deaths of four U.S. citizens which occurred during yesterday's air accident. The accident occurred when the aircraft was on duty as part of the U.S. Government's efforts to help us locate and destroy arms shipments from Nicaragua destined for terrorist groups operating in our country.

PRESS SECRETARIAT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS

PA201954 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 40

[Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic communique issued in San Salvador on 18 October]

[Text] "It is absolutely false that the rebel representatives who met with President Duarte on 15 October in La Palma submitted 29 demands, as some news media have reported.

"President Duarte reported that during the meeting they analyzed the situation. Both parties expressed their ideological positions and presented views and proposals which, according to the joint communique issued on the occasion, will be studied by a mixed commission, with a bishop appointed by the Episopal Conference of El Salvador acting as moderator.

"President Duarte has stated clearly to local and international news media that during the meeting in La Palma none of the parties made any demands.

"President Duarte submitted a peace proposal based on the speech he delivered at the United Nations on 8 October, conceived within the framework of the Constitution of El Salvador, which advocates social justice, democracy and political pluralism as its system of government.

"Witness to all this and all the events during the meeting in La Palma was the Archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, who acted as moderator, and the other churchmen who were with him."

Ungo: Armed Struggle To Continue

PA200315 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] In relation to the dialogue in La Palma, the Salvadoran guerrilla leader Guillermo Ungo considers that the situation in his country has not changed and that there are legitimate reasons to continue the armed struggle. He said this at the airport in Madrid, Spain, during a technical stopover on his way to London, where he will participate in an international conference on the possibilities of peace in Central America.

Ungo, president of the FDR, attended the meeting between the guerrilla and the Salvadoran Government in La Palma. Although the meeting has had positive results because a previously taboo dialogue has been established, and although Ungo considers the meeting to have been a first step, he is not too hopeful because the positions of the two sides are extremely contradictory. Ungo explained: The guerrillas will maintain their position o armed struggle because there has been no substantial change in the situation. The only way to have place is to face the situation honestly, but it is not easy.

Ungo said that at this moment it is impossible to have peace and that what the guerrillas are trying to obtain with the Salvadoran people's support is a change in attitude. He said that through war they can demand a dialogue and not have to settle for the opposite, which seems to be the U.S. strategy for the zone. With regard to the elections in the united States, Ungo said that hypothetically, an electoral victory for Walter Mondale would at least lessen the possibility of a direct U.S. intervention, but it is too early for speculations. Finally, he said that the guerrillas have not excluded the possibility of a truce as a means to promote the dialogue and negotiations.

Interview With Cienfuegos

PM191424 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Oct 84 p 7

[FMLN Leader Major Fernan Cienfuegos interviewed by Joaquim Ibarz at Campamento de Miramundo, El Salvador -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Campamento de Miramumdo, El Salvador -- "There will be no truce or cease-fire in El Salvador, and the war will continue as always. Nevertheless, the La Palma meeting does justify the firm expectation that we will reach peace through dialogue. We want the weapons to be silenced, we do not want to continue killing our own people, but Duarte must now demonstrate a real desire for peace in deed. The positive aspect is that within the president's party, the Christian Democratic Party, the grass roots are pressing for a 'negotiated agreement,'" we were told this by Major Fernan Cienfuegos, who spoke on behalf of the FMLN at Monday's historic meeting in La Palma.

Major Cienfuegos said that "the FMLN is not afraid of elections." He added that they would be keen to take part in elections when a number of reforms giving substance to a genuine democracy have been carried out.

"We believe that on 22 January 1980 we showed that we are very strong, in the huge demonstration of support for us. The working class and a broad sector of peasants identify with the FMLN platform though I am not saying that they are active supporters [militantes nuestros]. In a situation of broad participation, we will win back the man in the street, which in fact we are already doing. Our potential electoral strength is very great," the major said. He is considered one of the FMLN's major strategists.

Honoring a pact of silence agreed to with government representatives, Cienfuegos declined to comment on the course of the meeting in the church in La Palma. He merely said that the delegations behaved respectfully, calmly, and constructively, facilitating an atmosphere of communication. Asked whether the guerrilla leaders greeted the defense minister, he said: "We all behaved in accordance with the standards of Western civilization which, of course, we had virtually forgotten, since we do not use them much in the mountains."

Asked whether they were unaware that General Vides Casanova is reputed to have been involved in several political assassinations, he said: "We believe in people, and people can change."

He added that the Army is at present in favor of reforms, "which is a good thing, because now they are beginning to realize that the Armed Forces are not devoted to repression, since they are concentrating their activity more on aspects of the war." he cited as positive steps taken by the Army the fact that it has not intervened in the several strikes that have occurred in recent months. "There are changes of attitude within the high command, though the Army is still a politicomilitary authority enjoying its own autonomy."

He said that despite these changes that have become apparent, there remain several distinct sectors within the Armed Forces. "On the one hand, there is the more nationalistic sector, which supports the reforms and is antioligarchical. Another sector is the historial fascist one, headed by Major D'Aubuisson. However, D'Aubuisson's power has diminished to its lowest level since he has no prospect of victory. Now it remains to be seen whether Duarte's proposals are designed solely to gain time for the completion of General Gorman's plans, to increase the Army to 50,000 including an airborne battalion, and so forth, because they expect to win the war in that way."

Cienfuegos said that there is a very small sector "within the oligarchical group which has historically opposed the reforms and any political change" and that these people are the ones trying to undermine the peace agreement. Isolated reactions are to be expected, but this sector is now very much in a minority and must be politically defeated." [quotation marks as published]

The major said that the FMLN is not vengeful but that it will seek to have D'Aubuisson and the principal officers implicated obvious cases of repression brought to justice.

"D'Aubuisson must be brought to trial to answer for his crimes from the dock. The judges will decide whether he is guilty. He is a murderer who must not be left free because, among other crimes, he is intellectually responsible for Monsignor Romero's death. [quotation marks as published]

STATE OF SIEGE EXTENDED ANOTHER 30 DAYS

PA212006 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Oct 84 pp 4, 46

[Text] The state of siege was extended another 30 days during yesterday's plenary session at the Legislative Assembly, with two abstentions and one vote against.

The extension had been requested by the Council of Ministers "because, despite the efforts made to achieve peace, the prevalent state of violence has not diminished." The suspension of constitutional guarantees will be in effect until 26 November.

The state of siege was first implemented on 15 October 1979 when the government of General Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown and the revolutionary government junta seized power. The suspension has been extended every month since. Yesterday it was approved by 49 votes. Oscar Hernan Dominguez Molina, a Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, deputy, voted against it. Alfredo Marquez, a deputy of the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party, PAISA, abstained from voting, saying that despite the state of siege, things always occur which violate the law such as when President Duarte met with the guerrillas in La Palma. "Human rights violations occur almost daily, and this decree is ineffective," the two deputies asserted. "The state of siege is no good, no one fulfills anything," they added. The roll-call vote was held in two rounds.

FARABUNDO MARTI COMMENTS ON 'CIA-PREPARED MANUAL'

PA190144 [Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] [Words indistinct] headed by Ronald Reagan, is condemned by U.S. legislators themselves as responsible for sowing terror against peoples. In the House of Representatives, U.S. Democratic legislator Thomas Downey denounced the U.S. Government measures to promote terror against Nicaragua based on the CIA-prepared manual and asked for an investigation by the U.S. Congress into the alleged instigation of terrorist activities by [words indistinct].

The actions carried out by the U.S. Government against Central American peoples is a world scandal and has astonished the legislators themselves. It is not possible [words indistinct] of an administration bent on subjecting peoples of the world, specifically Latin America, and particularly Central America [words indistinct].

Millions of dollars are being invested in this war of aggression against our people. This war of aggression is being carried out against Nicaragua through terror and sabotage oreinted and directed by Yankee officials and agents of the dark CIA. For this war of aggression, the United States has invested more than $50 million in less than 2 years. The CIA-prepared manual shows the fascist mentality of these U.S. rulers and is an indication of what they are willing to do in order to impose their will, their domination, and their criminal purposes.

Although Mr Reagan has been determined to destroy the Sandinist revolution since he took office as the U.S. President, that brave people have demonstrated their determination and will to defend their revolutionary victory against imperialist dictatorship and domination. No force in the world will be able to thwart this determination.

Our people, who also suffer the imperialists' open aggression, have demonstrated throughout their struggle that they are willing to (?prevent) this domination. All of imperialism's millions of dollars will not deter us from our determination to conquer peace and democracy through self-determination. Our struggle will not cease until we succeed in stopping imperialist aggression, until the last U.S. adviser leaves our homeland, and until our people's sovereign will is respected.

We condemn Yankee imperialism's aggressive measures against the Nicaraguan people, who are constantly attacked by the U.S. Government. We condemn the measures against the Honduran people, who are being forced to allow their territory to become a base of aggression against this region. We condemn Yankee imperialism's aggressive measures against our Salvadoran people. Here, Yankee imperialism uses the Army and the regime and launches them in war against the Salvadoran people. We condemn the actions of the CIA, that school of terrorism that massacres our peoples. We demand that the Reagan administration cease its intervention in our countries. We also demand respect for our peoples' self-determination [words indistinct] El Salvador and Central America! Stop the Reagan administration's intervention in Central America! War is [words indistinct] of the Yankees! Peace [words indistinct] misery!

VENCEREMOS DECRIES PRESENCE OF U.S. PLANES, PERSONNEL

PA201636 [Clandestine] Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Attention, much attention, Salvadoran people; national and international press, pay attention to this report: Radio Venceremos will give an important report. Much attention: Our forces have begun to face U.S. Army soldiers directly in El Salvador. We repeat, our revolutionary forces have begun to face directly U.S. Army soldiers in our homeland. Much attention to this report.

U.S. advisers are participating directly in criminal actions against the civilian population. U.S. advisers are participating directly in massacres of the civilian population. Much attention to this Radio Venceremos report. Four U.S. advisers of the U.S. Government's CIA, together with three Salvadoran soldiers, were killed as a result of the downing of a light aircraft yesterday, 19 October. Attention to this report. The light aircraft transporting the four U.S. advisers had supervised and accompanied the unsuccessful landing of airborne troops in the Perquin area on Thursday, 18 October. This airborne operation was personally directed by several U.S. advisers, including Colonel Steel. The downed light aircraft had also supported military operations in Morazan Department yesterday, directing the bombing and machine-gunning of several areas in Morazan.

Attention, here is more information on the downing of a light aircraft transporting four U.S. advisers: Our antiaircraft units concentrated their fire on the light aircraft during its operations in Morazan Department. We can also report that the light aircraft with the four U.S. advisers was operating in coordination with a helicopter transporting Colonel Steel which machine-gunned the town of Joateca. The light aircraft was observing the operation as the helicopter transporting Colonel Steel, commander of the U.S. advisers in El Salvador, machine-gunned the town of Joateca yesterday, killing several people, including 68-year-old Francisco Rodriguez and a boy named Oscar Rodriguez, who died as a result of the machine-gunning by the U.S. helicopter. According to reports, there are more victimes among the civilian population, since there were hundreds of peasants at the Joateca market when the helicopter machine-gunned the town.

Further Report

PA210452 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos will now broadcast a report on the dictatorship's failed operation in Morazan Department, the failed airborne operation that resulted in the defeat of gringo plans and the death of four advisers of the U.S. CIA. The operation in Morazan Department was planned at the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, and U.S. Navy officer Jim Steel, chief of the U.S. advisers in El Salvador, participated directly in the [drafting of] the plan. Other participants in this operation in Morazan were seven of the Yankee colonels who have taken over the strategic direction of the war in El Salvador, as well as special agents of the CIA, which provided air equipment for the operation. The FMLN's intelligence services had learned of the operation 72 hours in advance. Therefore, 2 days before the operation was to be carried out, our units began mobilizing some of our forces here in Morazan Department. One of the main objectives of this operation involving airborne troops as planned by the Reagan administration was to destroy Radio Venceremos in order to suppress the news reporting the role the Reagan administration is playing in the war in El Salvador, particularly at this time when a transportation paralyzation is developing successfully 3 days after having been called.

With the intention of destroying our station, Colonel Steel along with Colonel Bliza, U.S. chief of the puppet Army battalions in the eastern part of El Salvador, attached the Atlacatl Battalion to the 3d Infantry Brigade. They also had the direct support of the CIA airplanes, which maintain a constant surveillance over El Salvador. In order to defeat the U.S. advisers' plans, the command of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade placed their forces on alert and deployed antiaircraft units at main points in our Francisco Sanchez northeastern front in this heroic Morazan Department.

At 0800 on Thursday 18 October, A-37 airplanes bombed the San Fernando area to cover up the first disembarkation of troops. The troops were brought in by helicopters and were supposed to surprise our forces in that zone. Twenty U.S. helicopters brought in the Atlacatl troops. When the troops tried to disembark near the town of San Fernando, they were met by our antiaircraft fire, which forced them to disembark in the area known as El Roble Negro, near Honduran territory, 3 km from their objective of San Fernando.

Later, Dragonfly A-37 airplanes carried out intense bombings and machine-gunnings in the periphery of Perguin, after which an Atlacatl Battalion was transported to the vicinity of the town of Perchis. When the troops attempted to disembark, they failed because of the cross-fire of our 50- and 60-caliber machine guns.

Having failed, Colonel (Gene Stevens) ordered that that the Atlacatl Battalion be transported by air to a location 3 km northeast of Perquin, specifically known as Llano del Muerto. During this unsuccessful operation by the airborne battalion, a twin-engine plane constantly flew over the area on a reconnaisance mission. Our antiaircraft batteries opened fire against this aircraft, which we later learned had been manned by four CIA advisers.

The next day, part of the seven battalions operating in the Morazan Department tried to cross the Torola River and the first clashes ensued. These clashes have continued until this moment in an effort to wear down the invading forces led by U.S. officers. The twin-engine plane manned by four U.S. CIA advisers returned on Saturday. As it did on the first day, the plane flew over Morazan and Joateca. Also, an HU-1H helicopter carrying Colonel Steel, chief of the U.S. advisers, flew over Joateca when it was attacked by our antiaircraft batteries. In reprisal, Steel's helicopter began machine-gunning Joateca, killing and wounding a number of peasants who had come to the place to attend the market. The names of the victims of this attack have been announced through our station. In addition, the plane flew low over Joateca, La Guacamaya, and El Mozote. Our forces concentrated their fire on the aircraft, damaging it and forcing it to leave the Morazan area and fly east toward the country's central area.

According to later reports, the plane, equipped with sophisticated weapons, crashed, killing all aboard. This is a new failure of Ronald Reagan's interventionist policy in El Salvador.

FMLN SAYS U.S. OFFICERS INVOLVED IN WAR

PA210431 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1222 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] We have more information on actions carried out by our revolutionary forces at the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front:

The puppet Army, the Army of the enemies of peace, has launched a military operation against our forces in northern Morazan Department. The enemy forces, consisting of over 2,000 troops, have been flown in 17 helicopters to the area of Perquin and San Fernando, in Morazan Department. Our guerrilla forces have immediately engaged the enemy forces.

The presence of at least three North American military advisers, including Colonel James Steel, chief of the group of gringo advisers, has been confirmed. This report, which was published by THE WASHINGTON POST yesterday, confirms what our FMLN has been charging all this time, that is, that U.S. officers are directly participating in war operations, in violation of U.S. laws and our sovereignty.

We report that officers of the U.S. Army are participating in and directing these war operations against our people. The involvement of U.S. Army officers in the direction of these operations is evidence of the inability of the puppet Army and its officers to direct the war against our victorious fighting people.

We salute our heroic FMLN guerrillas, who will turn the U.S. military tactics into defeats.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA REQUESTS TALKS WITH U.S.

PA182343 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 16 Oct 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova has formally asked the United States to let us have negotiations at the highest level to discuss economic and security matters which are of interest to both countries.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica delivered the document containing this request to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, with whom he met for 35 minutes. Paz Barnica explained that Honduras is not putting a price on its military cooperation with the United States. It is two entirely different things, he said. "Our military cooperation is a temporary matter, while strengthening our democratic institutions is a permanent struggle, which requires deep social changes and international financial cooperation," Paz Barnica pointed out. "The United States is one of our friendly countries that has shown special concern over the fate of the region," Paz Barnica indicated.

Paz Barnica said that President Suazo Cordova considered that the cooperation given to Honduras from 1981 to 1984 has not been sufficient to carry out the reforms necessary to give Honduras a stable foundation for its social, civic, and democratic development.

Paz Barnica said that Shultz hoped that the two countries can have fruitful negotiations as soon as possible. However, President Suazo Cordova's position and that of the Honduran Armed Forces is that they would like to reduce the presence of the United States in Honduras for the purpose of solving the country's serious economic problems.

The development of Honduras lags behind the majority of the Latin American countries. Its people live mostly in rural zones, have a low per capita income, and do not have access to health facilities or to other services that modern life has to offer.

Paz Barnica said that he discussed with Shultz some aspects of the peace negotiations and of his plan to meet with the other four Central American foreign ministers this Friday in Tegucigalpa, to discuss the observations made on the Contadora Group peace plan. Paz Barnica said that this meeting will be held before a general meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers is held. Paz Barnica said that Honduras and Costa Rica have already confirmed their participation in this meeting.

Commission Formed

PA200454 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] The Honduran commission that will negotiate with the United States the reforms to the military assistance treaty signed in 1954 will leave for Washington in mid-November to begin the talks with officials of the Reagan administration.

TIEMPO was told that this meeting will mark the beginning of formal, top level negotiations on an equal footing with the United States.

The Honduran commission appointed by the government to negotiate with the United States is composed of General Walter Lopez Reyes, Armed Forces chief; Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; and Presidency Secretary Ubodoro Arriaga.

Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica told TIEMPO that the U.S. Government has not yet appointed its commission for negotiations on the reforms to the military assistance treaty that Honduras has proposed. He expressed confidence, however, that "the North American government will appoint a commission of an appropriate level for this purpose." According to Paz Barnica, the negotiations will cover the legal aspects of economic cooperation and security instead of being restricted to the military assistance treaty of 1954, which "is no longer at par with circumstances." The Honduran Government has submitted three documents in which it demands greater economic support from the Reagan administration.

SHOTS FIRED IN FRONT OF FOREIGN SECRETARIAT

PA200244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0210 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Several unidentified persons fired three shots into the air tonight in front of the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, where a diplomatic "summit" is being held by Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica. The shots were fired from a vehicle.

According to an official at the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, unidentified persons opened fire from a green "pick-up" that passed in front of the Foreign Secretariat minutes before 1900 local time (0100 GMT). The shots did not wound anyone, but they alerted the police special troops that are charged with security in the secretariat.

At the time of the incident, the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Carlos Jose Gutierrez; El Salvador, Jorge Eduardo Tenorio; and Honduras, Edgardo Paz Barnica; and Mario Marroquin, deputy foreign minister of Guatemala, were meeting inside. The chief of police, who was inside the Foreign Secretariat, said that the vehicle has been identified and, apparently, was stolen at gunpoint this morning in the capital and used to kidnap a person whose identity is unknown.

GUATEMALA

LOBOS ZAMORA COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE WITH GUERRILLAS

PA182204 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] We do not want to either commit or mortgage the country's security, General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, chief of the Army General Staff and deputy head of state, said yesterday at a press conference. He was commenting on an alleged dialogue with the insurgent fronts that operate here in Guatemala.

The ranking military chief was asked by journalists at the National Palace about the dialogue begun yesterday between Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the Salvadoran guerrillas with an eye to reaching an agreement. According to Gen Lobos Zamora, "the Guatemalan Government respects the decisions made in this connection by a popularly elected president like Duarte."

However, here in Guatemala we could not try to hold a dialogue with a small group of insurgents, as there is an amnesty law that they can accept if they want to so they might subsequently participate in political activities authorized by the appropriate laws. The truth is that at this point the insurgency represents armed groups, while we constitute a temporary government. Viewing things from this angle, we feel that "the nation's security can be neither committed nor mortgaged."

Regarding the ambush that antigovernment groups carried out last weekend against a military patrol, during which an Army officer was killed, Gen Lobos Zamora said that these are very small groups, which mobilized to the north from the highlands.

He reiterated that the rebels have been harshly punished and decimated and that those who are still operating are doing so in order "to make their presence felt." They move from place to place because they have been pressured in the highlands. However, we have patrols in every corner of the country and they will be fought wherever found.

The group that staged last weekend's action was apparently resting, but it caught the military patrol off guard. Nonetheless, the patrol repelled the attack, and it is believed that the insurgents also sustained several casualties. There is no way to know how many deaths they sustained, as they always take those companeros who fall along with them.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA REJECTS COMPARISON WITH EL SALVADOR

PA210128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2125 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government, has characterized U.S. President Ronald Reagan as the "chiefs' chief" of the armed groups that seek to oust the Sandinists.

Ortega has reiterated his support for the dialogue recently initiated by Salvadoran insurgents and Napoleon Duarte's government, but warned that this situation cannot be compared to "the U.S. efforts to have us negotiate with counterrevolutionaries."

Ortega asserted that the U.S. Government "is the true instigator of aggression against Nicaragua. For this reason, we have been holding talks with the leader of the counterrevolutionaries in Manzanillo." Manzanillo is a port located on the Mexican Pacific coast where Nicaraguan and U.S. representatives have met six times in the past few months.

Speaking at a meeting of professionals and technicians, Ortega stated that the beginning of a dialogue in El Salvador means "a victory for the Salvadoran revolutionaries" and recalled that the guerrillas have been demanding political negotiations to solve the conflict for more than 3 years. He also said that the armed opposition struggle in El Salvador began before the Sandinist revolution's victory and that this conflict was generated "by the injustice and oppression that the Salvadoran people have been suffering." Ortega added, "But there are some who, like the U.S. Government and its spokesmen and agents here, want to draw a parallel between El Salvador and Nicaragua."

Later, Ortega described as cynics those who "make this comparison in Washington, because they want to pretend not to know that all of them play a part in the entire conflict, particularly in Nicaragua."

In addition, the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has reported that 16 guerrillas were killed, 4 were wounded, and 4 others were taken prisoner during several clashes that occurred between 16-18 October in Matagalpa and Esteli Departments and in the northern and southern sectors of Zelaya Department. The report added that on past Thursday the Sandinist Navy detected the presence of two vessels carrying out naval maneuvers 16-25 miles off Puerto Sandino and Montelimar. However, there were no further details on the vessels.

ORTEGA DENOUNCES CIA 'TERRORIST' PAMPHLET

PA211934 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1758 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and FSLN presidential candidate, speech given at the anniversary celebration of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] We are a few weeks away from the elections here in Nicaragua. Seven parties are participating in these elections. This means that the people can choose from seven parties. They can vote for any of these seven parties. [Crowd chants slogan: "We will vote for Daniel!"]

We are certain that the peasants and producers will know who to vote for. They will vote for the interests of the peasants and producers. In other words, they will vote for the FSLN and its candidates.

You, who know what plagues are like because you are fighting them constantly in your production, must know that there is an even worse plague which we eliminated from Nicaragua. We eradicated this pest on 19 July. It was the plague of exploitation, imperialist domination, and insecurity for producers.

Back then, the small producers were the victims of a few millionaire producers who were Somoza's friends. They were also the victims of the banks. These were the producers' enemies. These pests did not eat up the crops but the lands. They would take the land and would leave the small producers with none. But the Nicaraguan people, with the FSLN at their lead, put an end to this plague on 19 July 1979. [Crowd chants: "People's power!"]

The U.S. Government refuses to help the Nicaraguan people. It only wants to give them terror and murder. What is that government doing? It is launching that plague once again against Nicaragua. It is launching it through the counterrevolutionary and mercenary forces. These plagues of counterrevolution and crime, which are threats to the Nicaraguan peasants and producers are a threat to production in our country. You, better than anyone, are familiar with this plague. [Cries of: "They shall not pass!"]

How far the U.S. Government's policy has gone in its desperate, terrorist, and immoral actions against the Nicaraguan people: They have edited a pamphlet teaching those criminals how to wage terrorism against the Nicaraguan people! The pamphlet is so scandalous that it has elicited protests in the United States, where they are attacking the U.S. Government for preparing this kind of pamphlet, an immoral pamphlet that is being condemned by U.S. officials themselves.

The U.S. President himself has had to stage a farce and call for an investigation to determine who wrote the pamphlet, even though everyone already knows that the CIA wrote this pamphlet and that the CIA is the U.S. Government's instrument for mudering the Nicaraguan people. But in the United States there is a growing majority opposed to the U.S. Government's policy against Nicaragua. We heard this opinion today when the U.S. producers' representative addressed the Nicaraguan people. [appplause]

The U.S. and Nicaraguan peoples have never been and shall never be enemies! [applause] We are fraternal peoples, [applause] peoples who share solidarity, [applause] and we shall not fall into the trap of confrontation, which is what the U.S. Government wants.

We are sure that this plague that the Reagan administration is launching against us in the form of CIA attacks, CIA documents, and mercenary forces will continue to be defeated by the Nicaraguan people. We will also defeat it with our votes on 4 November we are also defeating aggression! [applause, shouts]

If you agree with the defense of the revolution, if you agree with education for peasants, [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] if you agree with schools and health centers for the rural areas, [Crowd shouts: "Yes!'] if you agree with those policies, where will you vote on 4 November? [Crowd answers: "Voting Slip No 4!"] Who will you vote for on 4 November? [Crowd answers: "For Daniel and Sergio" and "For the Sandinist Front!]

On 4 November you will have the chance to vote either for the future or for the past. [shouts of: "For the future!'] The people never make mistakes. On 4 November we will vote for the future, [shouts of: "For the future!"] even if this future calls for more sacrifices! [applause] We will vote on 4 November! [applause, shouts] Even if we have to continue confronting the imperialist aggression, we will vote for the future on 4 November! [shouts of: "Yes!"] Even if we have to risk our lives before the aggressors, even if we run the risk of a direct U.S. military intervention, what will we vote for 4 November; whom will we vote for on 4 November? [Crowd answers: "FSLN, FSLN!"]

On 4 November we will vote for the historical cry of that leader of Nicaraguan peasants in the struggle against Yankee intervention. We will vote for the cry of the leader of Nicaraguan peasants, Augusto Cesar Sandino! We will vote for the cry Free Fatherland... [Shouts of: "Or death!", "Fatherland or death, we will win!"]

Radio Criticizes Manual

PA201412 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 84

["Beyond the News Reports" feature: "The CIA Assassins' Manual"]

[Text] Manuals usually serve to teach how to use a piece of equipment or provide instructions on something useful. [Word indistinct] a kind of catechism or laymen's manual on some specific subject. However, the latest manual published by the CIA is truly in a class by itself and leaves the Italian Renaissance's Machiavelli far behind. The manual teaches CIA agents how to kill civilians, carry out sabotage activities, etc, thus revealing the level of criminal madness of the current U.S. leaders.

Naturally this is no joke, because by admitting crime as a normal development, a government practically undermines the bases of its own authority, which is always of a moral nature, and worse yet; it teaches as good that which is bad, teaching and condoning crime as an ethical rule for respectable human behavior. It is as if they were saying that crime does pay.

Now, what effects can this have in the United States of America? That is hard to predict, but it will probably lead to an eventual destruction of its society. If a government officially teaches its citizens to kill, what can be expected of that society? That country would soon be controlled by gangsters and criminals who would impose their law on the rest of the citizens. Those who did not submit to the rule of crime would be punished as antisocials. In other words, the commandments will be reversed.

The horrid vision of such a satanical society frankly makes one's hair stand on end, and indicates to us the level of moral perversity to which the current U.S. regime is leading that country. In the face of such a horrifying reality, only universal repudiation and condemnation are fitting. Our struggle, therefore, gains even greater strength to withstand with all its force those who want to cast us into the hell they have created for themselves.

Reagan Investigation Call Noted

PA192344 Managua International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] With an alleged unawareness of the CIA's activities, President Reagan has ordered an investigation into the manual on terrorist tactis drafted especially for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] counterrevolutionary band. The U.S. President's objective is to reduce the convulsive situation the manual has created in the U.S. Congress and to prevent the subject being used by his opp nent, Walter Mondale, during the televised debate on Sunday. Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House, believes that William Casey should be removed immediately as CIA director. However, he predicted that following the investigations ordered by President Reagan, everyone will be declared innocent.

FDN's Chamorro: Original Manual Not Used

PA192258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2150 GMT 19 Oct 84

[By Jeanine Camps]

[Text] Miami, 19 Oct (EFE) -- The manual on terrorist tactics issued by the CIA to the Nicaraguan rebels was termed "very repulsive" by the very members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) for whom it was destined, Edgar Chamorro; member of the FDN Directorate stated today.

In a telephone interview with EFE, Chamorro stated that his men never used the original version of the manual on "psychological operations in guerrilla warfare," which has been circulated in Washington, but a corrected version of the same.

"We found the original version very repulsive and rejected it," Chamorro explained. "We tore out the most offensive pages and replaced them with others that I wrote myself." The modifications referred to by Chamorro consisted of suppressing some paragraphs that advised "hiring professional criminals for specific jobs" or "creating a martyr by leading demonstrators to a confrontation with the authorities to provoke riots or shooting to cause the death of one or more persons." The corrected version of the manual to which EFE had access advised, among other things, the selective use of violence for propaganda purposes: "Targets carefully selected and planned can be used, such as court magistrates, judges at polling places, police, and security officials, and so on," the manual advised.

In a bid to stop the political uproar caused by the appearance of the manual a few weeks before the presidential election, President Ronald Reagan ordered the CIA and the Intelligence Committee to investigate "possible legal or policy violations" by CIA employees involved in the drafting of the text.

For his part, Chamorro told EFE that the manual was not delivered by the CIA but written and printed in Honduras for the FDN with help from a U.S. veteran of the Vietnam and Korean wars, whose ties to the CIA were never clarified.

"Please understand that there are many degress of collaboration with the CIA and that many times we do not ask collaborators where they come from" Chamorro explained. "He had a few notes for lectures that we translated to make up the manual," Chamorro noted. He declined to identify the veteran. "He is a retiree who gave lessons on psychological warfare to special groups in our camps as an extra job."

Chamorro expressed surprise at the appearance of the manual "at this time." A total of 6,000 copies of the manual were printed "in a local printing shop" in Honduras in 1983. The FDN leader insisted that the version they distributed is not the same as Washington's. "That one escaped from our control because we thought we had destroyed all originals. The tactics recommended in the manual have never been used by our fighters," he said.

PROTEST NOTE SENT TO COSTA RICA ON ATTACKS

PA192245 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Oct 84

["Text" of protest note sent by Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez -- date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Foreign Minister of Costa Rica, San Jose.

Dear Minister:

May I point out the following facts: Between 0700 and 0800 on 15 October, a group of mercenaries in the service of the United States harassed the border post of San Pancho with 81-mm mortar fire and rifle fire from Costa Rican territory. This post is located 11 km east of San Carlos in Rio San Juan Department. This action was supported by two helicopters that flew over an area near San Pancho. The helicopters came from Costa Rican territory, where they withdrew when they were repelled by our troops.

In addition, at 1220 on 16 October, a fast plane of an undetermined type entered our airspace through the Montelimar sector in Managua Department and flew over Diriamba, San Juan del Sur port, and the Penas Blancas border area. Later, the plane flew back to Costa Rican territory.

On presenting its formal denunciation of the events just mentioned, the Nicaraguan Government once again urges the Costs Rican authorities to step up vigilance and control over its territory in order to prevent these border incidents carried out by forces alien to our two governments that try to create artificial conflicts between two historically brother peoples, just as we expressed by the Mixed Border Commission for Prevention and Verification during its most recent meeting in Managua.

[Signed] Yours very truly, Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister.

NOTE TO COSTA RICA PROTESTS CONTRA USE OF FARMS

PA191302 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has sent a protest note to the Costa Rican Government charging that U.S. citizen (John Hull) permits the use of his farm in Muelle de San Carlos, about 80 km from the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border, for the landing of airplanes of the mercenary forces. According to remarks by (Hull) to the news agency AFP, date-lined in Quesada, the airplanes transport wounded mercenaries to the Quesada hospital. The note adds that according to the news agency airplanes and helicopters supplied to the mercenary forces by the U.S. Government also land on the (Monico) and (Los Corrales) farms, owned by U.S. citizens.

The U.S. citizen's remarks once again confirm the veracity of the Nicaraguan Government's charge that Costa Rican territory is being used to prepare large-scale military actions against Nicaragua, beginning with the concentration of mercenary forces in Costa Rica, the Foreign Ministry note states. It adds that the denunciation of the harassment of the San Pancho border post from Costa Rican territory with the support of two helicopters and the violation of the national airspace by a high-speed plane are confirmed by the remarks of the U.S. citizen. They are also evidence of the preparation of larger scale actions against our country.

BROOKLYN RIVERA ARRIVES FROM COSTA RICA

PA210254 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Miskito Indian and Nicaraguan citizen Brooklyn Rivera arrived in Nicaragua today, taking advantage of the amnesty promulgated by the revolutionary government. Before leaving Costa Rica, Rivera said that he returns to his country to work for his homeland's peace and development. He was welcomed at the airport by his mother, Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera, and Education Minister Father Fernando Cardenal, among others and by national and international journalists.

Announces Release of Hoocker, Delgado

PA212037 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1946 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Rebel Indian leader Brooklyn Rivera has reported here that the two FSLN activists kidnapped by "counterrevolutionaries" on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast early in September will be delivered to the International Red Cross. The kidnapped individuals are Ray Hoocker, FSLN candidate for the assembly, and Patricia Delgado, secretary of the FSLN in the Atlantic zone. Detachments of the rebel Indian organization Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], whose leader is Rivera, kidnapped them as they were navigating in a launch in Laguna de Perlas (Atlantic coast). Rivera said here yesterday that both Hoocker and Delgado "are safe and sound" and will be turned over to the International Red Cross in a few days.

Misurasata belongs to the faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) led by Eden Pastora.

Rivera is currently in Nicaragua, visiting the Atlantic Coast on a mission that he has describe as "humanitarian" and on behalf of the reunification of the Nicaraguan Indian family. According to the Misurasata leader, this family is currently dispersed due to a conflict with the Sandinist government.

Holds Press Conference

PA210141 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Report on a press conference held by Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, Misurasata, in Managua on 20 October -- recorded]

[Text] Here are Brooklyn Rivera's statements to the national and international press. Speaking to the news media for 55 minutes, Rivera explained and emphasized that he comes with the desire to seek peace and independence for our people and most of all to seek the unity of the Indian family on the Atlantic coast. At 1421 Rivera entered this room along with Education Minister Father Fernando Cardenal, Sixto Ulloa from the Evangelical Committee for Development [CEPAD], as well as Brother Ortiz, Priciliano Mercado, a member of the council of elders from the Atlantic coast Indian community, and a group of Miskito Indians. Rivera was also accompanied by representatives from government organizations, personalities from the Mexican and French Governments, as well as one of U.S. Senator Kennedy's aides, international human rights representatives, Apache Indian representatives and personalities from our revolutionary government.

Rivera said that the fact that he is in Nicaragua is a positive step. He added that he came here under the protection of the amnesty promoted by the revolutionary government and the guarantees the government is giving him and his delegation. He said that he came to hold talks with members of the revolutionary government, because it is involved in this problem, and to visit his Miskito brothers on the Atlantic coast, with whom he has been bound by spiritual ties for the past 2 years. He added that his visit is a humanitarian effort and that he was pleased with this trip after being away from the country for 2 years. He said: I have to speak to my Indian brothers because we want them to be as free, sovereign, and independent as the rest of the country. Rivera said that Latin America is an Indian America, adding: We must have peaceful coexistence among our brothers. Nicaragua has the greatest opportunity to serve the Miskito brothers because it is in the midst of a revolution. He described these steps as two important points, saying that only Sandinism and the lu kanka [words indistinct] of lu kanka exist as the fourth power, which governs the Miskito family. [Rome IPS in Spanish at 0009 GMT on 21 October in a report on Rivera's statements, explains lu kanka as: "The ideological peace of the Indian revolution."] Therefore, he created the Sandinist and lu kanka unity to resolve the problems of the Miskito Indians in the country.

Rivera said that there have been advances and pointed to efforts on the part of the revolutionary government to integrate the Miskito Indians. This is one of the reasons why he believed that he had to return to the country. He denied that he will be manipulated by any revolutionary political organization, but added that there is dissatisfaction among those who feel that this dialogue with the government could go against their interests. Brooklyn said that he and his delegation are pacifists and that they are only defending their unity of religion and their unity of family. Therefore, they are not taking up arms against anyone specific, but are fighting to defend their interests and for social well-being, he said. When asked by a journalist about the number and strength of the Miskitos' armed men, Rivera said that he has come with peaceful intentions and that war has no meaning with regard to the struggle that they are carrying out. He said that he has come for peace and not war, because that is not a part of our [word indistinct] or our conversations.

Asked about what was discussed with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, first deputy interior minister, Rivera said that they did not discuss or sign any agreement.

They simply discussed the guarantees for Rivera's travel and whether it would be possible to include him in the amnesty process that has been in effect since December. Rivera said that the talks had been very positive regarding these guarantees and his traveling to the Atlantic coast.

A representative from La Voz de Nicaragua asked him about his stay in Nicaragua and the measures that will be taken after these talks. Rivera said that he will be in Nicaragua for 10 days, that he will tour the entire Atlantic sector, and then he will return to the countries where he has been granted asylum. From there, he will continue the talks, which will always be aimed at peace, sovereignty, and independence, things that are practiced in Nicaragua. Asked about the situation of the Miskitos abroad, he said that 20,000 Miskito refugees are facing hardships abroad, and this is what he opposes. This situation is mainly because the Miskitos are not united because they are outside the country and are not well treated, or they would be here in the country and are not well treated, or they would be here in their country. [sentence as heard] This is why the Miskitos will propose a return, national peace, and a social policy. When asked if he is being manipulated by some internal sector, he said no. A journalist said that he had heard statements to this effect and referred to declarations from the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, including one from Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, that Rivera is being manipulated. Rivera denied this, saying that the Miskitos are capable of solving their own problems.

Here is a portion of Rivera's statements during this very important press conference here in Managua.

[Begin recording] [Rivera] There are still prejudices where the Indians are concerned. It is as if we were not capable; everyone wants to manipulate us and to use us and to take advantage of our efforts. Allow me to say that we are a responsible people, we are a people of conviction, we know what we are doing, and we are making a very human and great effort in favor of our brothers. We have come to our brothers first, not to the government itself. Of course, within this effort, we will talk with all of the persons and organizations interested in the Indians' situation. This country's government is part of this conflict, and so we have to speak to them, right?

However, this does not mean that we have come in favor of any organization or against any organization, because we are not in favor of or against anyone. This initiative is strictly for the Indians, and I want to it make clear that it is a humanitarian and not a political effort and that we are handling it in a very responsible manner, so that the advantages of progress, of success, if this effort can be so described, will be for the Indians and not for any other force or government.

I repeat that this is only a first step in this initiative. We have not reached any agreement, we have not made any commitment; we only discussed the coordination of this trip and most of all my tour of the Atlantic coast. We spoke about this and I reaffirmed my desire for political guarantees, for freedom of expression and of the press, for freedom of movement. Today I am meeting freely with my brothers and can speak to all interested persons about our brothers' situation. The government, through Commanders Ortega and Carrion, understands this initiative and supports its full realization.

[Question indistinct]

[Rivera] Well, in this initiative, I have limited myself to this dialogue with all of you. This is an effort to seek peace; I have not come to speak of wars, armed men, and troops. I want you to understand that this effort is for peace, and we do not want to mar it by speaking of other situations that at this moment are not [words indistinct]. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING NATIONAL ELECTIONS

PLI Will Not Participate

PA220426 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0351 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Independent Liberal Party (PLI) tonight decided not to participate in the elections that will be held here on 4 November. PLI presidential candidate Virgilio Godoy confirmed the PLI's decision not to vote on 4 November to ACAN-EFE. The Liberal leader announced that 82.6 percent of the members of the PLI's national assembly, which met today, had decided not to participate in the general elections scheduled for 4 November. The assembly authorized the party's board of directors to call for a national dialogue with the participation of all the country's political and social forces. Depending on the results of this dialogue, the PLI could participate in elections, but not on 4 November. The PLI and six other political parties, including the FSLN, have participated in the electoral campaign.

The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCD), another of the registered parties, will hold its convention next Sunday to decide whether it will participate in the 4 November 313ctions.

First Observer Arrives

PA191745 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan elections will contribute to peace and democracy in Central America, Pompeyo Marquez, vice president of the Venezuelan Senate, said yesterday. He stated that the electoral process is very important and that the Nicaraguan Government is showing a great deal deal of confidence and trust in the Nicaraguan people by persevering in this effort, which will lead to the reconstruction of Nicaragua. Marquez said that the Venezuelan people believe that the elections must be held on 4 November as planned. Previously the Nicaraguan Government was pressured to hold the elections, it makes no sense to postpone them now as some sectors are demanding, the Senate leader said.

Marquez is the founder of Venezuela's National Association of Journalists and the first international observer of the 4 November elections to arrive in Nicaragua.

Businessmen Demand 'Free' Elections

PA192300 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Higher Council of Private Enterrpise, COSEP, has issued a communique in which it reiterates its demand for free and democratic elections in Nicaragua. The communique states: We have clearly perceived in important sectors of the international community the belief that these elections will not legitimize the FSLN or bring about social peace and national reconciliation.

Further, it states: The FSLN, because of its unyiedling positions and its hostility toward our proposals and demands, which several political parties that are registered to participate in the elections have timidly come to endorse, will ultimately be solely responsible for Nicaragua's economic, political, and social downfall. Production will continue to fall, working hours will gradually increase, and popular discontent will persist and grow, the communique notes.

Concluding, the communique states: Today we demand free elections like we did yesterday. We will continue making this demand tomorrow and always until we achieve genuinely free and democratic elections in Nicaragua.

Tribunal Receives French Donation

PA200307 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal [CSE] today received a valuable $200,000 donation from the French Government and people that consists, in part, of 20 teleprinters, mimeograph ink, fasteners, and pencils. The donation was delivered by Jane Debenest, French ambassador to Nicaragua, to CSE President Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren and the other members of the tribunal. During the ceremony, the ambassador said that the Nicaraguan people will always find a sincere and friendly France at their side and that the donation represents a tribute to the Nicaraguan people because they have won their freedom and are carrying out a free electoral process. Fiallos expressed gratitude for France's gesture and asserted that each item of the donated material will serve to support the electoral process.

POLITICAL PARTIES DEADLOCKED ON PARDONS ISSUE

PA212314 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Excerpts] For 12 hours, from 1500 yesterday to 0300 this morning, there was tension at the FSLN campaign headquarters. The reason was the sixth round of the seven political parties' summit. During this time several cups of coffee were brought to the waiting room, while some of the delegates occasionally emerged to make phone calls before the inquiring looks of the national and foreign reporters, who were awaiting the results of the supposedly final round of talks. It was not until 0300 when the doors finally opened, to give way to the information that a consensus had not yet been reached on the point of the pardons, and that because of exhaustion, the delegates had decided to call a recess and resume the talks within 8 hours.

Commander Bayardo Arce Castano described the talks in this manner:

[Begin recording] [Arce] We have had an exhausting session that lasted until 0300, and our mental faculties are affected by this. We will continue tomorrow at 1100, or rather today at 1100. [end recording]

On the talks that ended at 0305 [as heard], we also spoke to Dr Adolfo Evertsz of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party and he said this:

[Evertsz] We are advancing, but this is a very important problem and the country's fate is at stake. This is why we have not been able to conclude the talks. We have decided to rest for a while, meet internally with our parties, and continue the talks tomorrow.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Evertsz] We are discussing the pardons and we have not been able to reach an agreement. We are deadlocked on this issued, but we think that we will arrive at an agreement.

[Reporter] What is the Socialist party's position on that issue?

[Evertsz] We have said that it would be most advantageous to revise the sentences, which is not really a pardon. We are very [word indistinct] and we will see what the majority says tomorrow, and what is most advantageous in order to achieve peace and to maintain the unity of the parties that are registered.

RAMIREZ ON DISCUSSION OF NEW CONSTITUTION

PA211502 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] A very important process will get under way on 10 January in Nicaragua: the discussion of the new constitution by the National Assembly. This was announced last night by Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and FSLN vice presidential candidate.

The new constitution, Dr Ramirez said, will establish the bases of the state's organization and the bases that guarantee the social, political, and economic life of the country. The new constitution must be the the object of an intense popular debate. First, it will be the responsibility of the force that obtains the majority of seats in the National Assembly, which we have no doubt will be the FSLN, Ramirez added. Ramirez explained that all the political, popular, labor union, professional, and trade unions of Nicaragua will also be responsible for discussing the new constitution, even if they are not represented in the National Assembly.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED TO APRIL 1985

PA 211425 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1316 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 21 oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has extended the state of national emergency until 20 April 1985, a decree published in the newspapers of this capital reported today.

According to the last extension, approved by the government last 19 July, the state of emergency was supposed to end yesterday, 20 October. The 6-month extension of the state of national emergency was decreed on the same day that fierce fighting was under way in the regions southeast of the northern province of Esteli. "Counterrevolutionary" guerrilla forces harassed the border post of Penas Blancas "from Costa Rican territory" yesterday, according to the Managua Foreign Ministry.

The extension of the national emergency also occurred on the same day that seven political parties, including the FSLN, adopted a series of agreements "to institutionalize democracy in Nicaragua." The state of emergency, which restricts several public liberties has been in force since March 1982, when it was imposed after the anti-Sandinist attacks against the government of this country began.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NICARAGUAN WAFARE MANUAL

Reagan in 'Difficult Situation'

FL191857 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1237 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Commentary by Francisco Ramirez and Javier Rodriguez]

[Text] [Ramirez] Apparently, the CIA has again placed U.S. President Ronald Reagan in a difficult situation.

News about a terrorism manual -- prepared by the CIA and given to the counterrevolutionary bands that have been attacking Nicaragua from bases in Honduras -- was reported about 1 week ago. This manual contains full information on terrorist actions, such as plans to assassinate Sandinist leaders, mass terrorism, blackmail, and even includes plans to hire professional criminals to provoke incidents, confrontations, and demonstrations.

Public knowledge of this manual has generated a political storm in Washington. In Congress, several Republican and Democratic representatives have voiced great concern over the fact that the United States might appear as if one of its agencies were preparing a manual directed at unleashing terrorism against a country with which it has diplomatic relations.

It should be noted that the Reagan administration has in recent times made fighting what they call international terrorism a pillar of its foreign policy propaganda. They identify international terrorism with the just cause of the peoples national liberation movements and they also make it a pillar of the attacks against the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua, which they blame for encouraging such a type of terrorism.

[Rodriguez] I believe this scandal taking place in the United States is one of the worst actions carried out by the CIA as well as one of the most demonstrative of this agency's nature. One must bear in mind that the existence of this manual on terrorism was not reported by the Sandinists, or a politican favoring the Nicaraguan cause, but by a U.S. congressman and the ASSOCIATED PRESS. Neither of these two sources can be called ardent supporters of Sandinism.

The CIA's main line of work is political assassination, destabilization of governments, and terrorism. It is a line of work the CIA has conducted since its creation. The manual goes into great detail. All the information we have read reports that the instructions contained in the manual are in great detail. The manual, intended for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands, explains the many ways to carry out assassinations against Sandinist leaders, to sabotage public property and the Nicaraguan economy, and to blackmail persons to force them to work for the CIA.

This is not a manual with which the United States gives information on how to help a nation in its economic and social development. It is a manual to carry out assassinations and destruction. In reality, this is the CIA prescription in cases of governments and peoples that do not follow the American views, and instead adopt an independent line in domestic and foreign policies. This is one more case in which this type of formula is applied to maintain U.S. domination over a country, to frustrate any type of democratic, progressive, and revolutionary movement in any country.

[Ramirez] As you said, the manual contains detailed information on how to murder and carry out acts of terrorism. Reagan was forced to order an investigation into the origin of this manual to avoid one more disaster in foreign policy. In requesting the investigation, Reagan requested the verification of the possibility of an incorrect behavior on the part of CIA officials. He is very lenient. The report adds that the investigation will reveal if there were errors in management. That is what the American head of state calls the CIA's criminal actions. But, U.S. congressmen have another opinion.

Some have said they are horrified because the United States might appear to be sponsoring such acts. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy has requested an investigation into the degree of the involvement by the President himself in the preparation and distribution of this manual.

[Rodriguez] No one can believe that such an operation could be foreign to the U.S. President. This is taking place at a time when President Reagan is attempting to make international public opinion believe he favors peaceful solutions to resolving differences in Central America, in Nicaragua, in particular, and that he favors peaceful solutions throughout the world. All this is part of the U.S. electoral campaign that comes to an end on 6 November. That is why he has said publicly that he has ordered an investigation, an investigation that will remain incomplete as in other cases. This incident will have an impact on the electoral campaign. As has been said, this will be one of the main subjects in the debate between the U.S. President and his opponent, Democratic candidate Walter Mondale, on Sunday.

[Ramirez] This is taking place at a time when the polls are showing that the gap between them is narrowing. But, returning to the CIA manual issue, we must mention that this is not the first time the CIA has been involved in this type of criminal act. You will recall that in the 1970's the Senate revealed that the CIA had been involved in assassination plans against foreign leaders.

The appearance of the manual demonstrates that U.S. foreign policy continues to be based on a position of strength: military superiority. They do not have any other formula. The Reagan administration's position is hypocritical. It orders an investigation when it is well known it will not go beyond a point that is not convenient to the U.S. head of state.

[Rodriguez] It must also be stated that this manual, this operation -- one more in the long list of CIA dirty tricks -- was even conducted without the knowledge of the U.S. Congress. The established procedure of informing the corresponding U.S. Congress committee was sidestepped. That is why the scandal has reached such proportions among U.S. congressmen who are asking that CIA Director William Casey resign because they feel this action has made a mockery of Congress. We could add that this is also a mockery of the hopes for peace of the international community, of the rights of the peoples, and of the human rights that the United States boasts of defending.

Summing up, this manual demonstrates that the CIA is a tool of destruction, a means of meddling in the domestic affairs of other countries. It also demonstrates to U.S. and international public opinion the purpose of this agency, operated by a government that does not respect other peoples or countries.

[Ramirez] Again caught red-handed, public opinion will learn what is behind U.S. international terrorism, campaigns, and learn what concrete terrorist acts have been sponsored by the United States, such as the Grenada invasion. The manual demonstrates that the U.S. objective is to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinist government and nothing else.

CIA Said To Be Producer

FL200056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Report by Alberto Rabilotta, PRELA correspondent in Montreal]

[Excerpt] The CIA manual, "Psychological Operations for Guerrilla Warfare," teaches how to assassinate Sandinist leaders and even recommends contracting professional assassins for this. It also suggests various types of terrorist acts against the Nicaraguan civilian population.

The revelation that it was the CIA that sponsored the manual, the protests in Congress, and the call for a congressional investigation forced the White House to issue a statement yesterday, after 2 days of silence and "no comments."

There is no doubt that the CIA produced and distributed this and similar manuals to groups of former Somozists, which it finances and directs. According to a U.S. expert, what is more important now is to determine at what level and at what time the White House authorized the general outline for this CIA operation. By ordering a CIA internal investigation and another by the Intelligence Oversight Committee, which oversees this agency of espionage and subversion, Reagan is only trying to gain time, evade his executive responsibility, and prevent the situation from becoming a focal point in the debate with the Democratic candidate Walter Mondale on Sunday in Kansas City.

4 'CIA AGENTS' KILLED IN EL SALVADOR PLANE CRASH

FL201250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The four CIA agents killed Friday in an airplane crash in El Salvador were on a mission to report to the Salvadoran Government on operations and offensives of the Salvadoran guerrillas. White House spokesman Larry Speakes at first refused to admit the connection between the four dead Americans and the CIA. Later, the spokesman admitted that the airplane was carrying out espionage activities and that this type of activity had been going on for about 2 months.

The airplane, equipped with special cameras that operate at night, was also supposed to detect suspected arms being supplied by Nicaragua to the Salvadoran rebels. According to a State Department spokesman, the operation was being carried out according to U.S. procedures. The accident occurred during a low-altitude flight over Salvadoran territory under difficult weather conditions. With the deaths of the airplane's four crewmen, the number of Americans who have died in Central America recently has risen to more than a dozen.

Even before the news of the crash had been announced, Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale met with reporters in Washington and said President Reagan should replace CIA Director William Casey before tomorrow's televised debate. Mondale urged Reagan to explain whether he is planning a U.S. military intervention to overthrow Nicaragua. The Democratic candidate asked for Casey's removal after learning that a manual on terrorist tactics had been prepared by the CIA for Nicaraguan contras.

MONGOLIAN, BENINESE, LAO MINISTERS DEPART

FL191642 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 19 October reports: Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren has completed his visit to Cuba and returned to his country. Another foreign minister, Frederic Affo, of the People's Republic of Benin, also concluded his visit to Cuba. Both were seen off at the airport by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 19 October reports: Lao Vice Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat also has departed from Cuba. He was visiting Havana as part of an exchange program between the Cuban and Lao Foreign Ministries.

PALESTINIAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL192030 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabdu', deputy secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and Mamduh Nawfal, DFLP Politburo member, have arrived in Cuba heading a delegation on an official visit. Eloy Valdes, deputy chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Relations; Lester Rodriguez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Ernesto Abascal Gomez, section chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations; and Sharaf 'Awdah, the DFLP representative in Cuba, met the delegation at Jose Marti International Airport.

U.S. 'BLOCKADES' DENOUNCED AT SELA MEETING

PA201832 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua have protested the economic blockades imposed on them by the United States, specifically the intensification of the economic blockade against the Cuban Government, and the United States' unilateral decision to reduce the Sandinist government's sugar quota. The protests were made at a meeting of government experts of the Latin American Economic System [SELA] in Caracas, prior to the conference of the 10th Latin American Council to begin in that city on 24 October. The Cuban protest also notes the prohibition on travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba, while the Nicaraguan protest includes the grave economic consequences, mainly affecting foreign trade, resulting from the mining of Nicaraguan ports. The 25 member-countries were present at the meeting of SELA experts.

Further Report

FL201645 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua have denounced the U.S. economic aggression to which they are subject. The charges were made in Caracas at a SELA meeting of government experts preparing for the Latin American Council meeting, which will begin next Wednesday. It was learned that at the session, which took place behind closed doors, Cuban and Nicaraguan representatives each presented documents with detailed accounts of coercive and aggressive activities used by the U.S. Government against their respective countries. These included the economic blockade of Cuba and the prohibition of Americans from traveling to the island.

RODRIGUEZ ON CEMA MEETING, PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

FL190246 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez press conference; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [In progress] ...The 39th CEMA meeting will be held in Cuba on 29 October. This is the supreme organ of this organization of socialist countries, and it incorporates the presidents of the Councils of Ministers, first ministers, and chiefs of governments of member countries. It will be the first time that CEMA's supreme organ will have met outside of Europe. The Executive Committee did meet once in Cuba and once in Mongolia, but the Council has never met outside Europe.

Consequently, on this special occasion, the Executive Committee has agreed to invite to the session two organizations that are interesed in the development of Latin America's economy. The first organization is the UN's ECLA, and the second is SELA.

[Unidentified reporter] Of great interest is Cuba's petroleum production.

[Rodriguez] National petroleum production has reached, if I remember correctly and Comrade Gutierrez may correct me, 700,000 tons this year. By the year 2,000 we may possibly reach the 2 million-ton mark for [production] in the area between Jaruco and Varadero. We have some very good technical, geological, and practical reasons to be convinced that in that area there is petroleum in amounts that may be important.

[Reporter] Is it possible, now that the cameras of Telerebelde are here, for you to send a message to all those workers in Moa and Punta Gorda who are ' tiently awaiting the meeting of heads of governments?

[Rodriguez] I think we will receive a very good impression when we arrive in Moa on 1 November because we know how advanced construction is at the Punta Gorda plant.

This will permit the leaders of CEMA countries to have an idea of what the new plant will look like. Once construction has ended in Punta Gorda, the workers will then go to Las Camariocas to begin what has already been completed in Punta Gorda. And, the efficiency demonstrated at the Punta Gorda plant will allow us to funish the Las Camariocas plant in less time and with even more efficiency than at Punta Gorda. I am sure that anyone who arrives at the Punta Gorda plant and sees what has been accomplished will leave convinced that this country will march ahead. It is an extraordinary and enormous project, and we owe that to the workers in construction and basic industry and to the comrades from the Holguin Province People's Government. We want to send all greetings of admiration for all they have done, and for what they will accomplish in the future.

CONTADORA MINISTERS SET LIMIT ON ACCORD REVISION

PA190411 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] In Madrid, the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group agreed to revise the document for peace and cooperation in Central America but explained that the group will only accept proposals that do not modify the balance that has already been achieved. Proposals that alter procedural matters will also be accepted, but not those that alter the essence of the document. It has been reported that the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador are demanding changes that would substantially modify the contents of the document, which has been accepted fully on by Nicaragua. The foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, as well as former Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, agreed to incorporate the new suggestions in the peace documents.

Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran has told his Contadora counterparts that his country is prepared to verify and control compliance with the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. While the Contadora Group foreign ministers were meeting in Madrid, it was announced in Tegucigalpa that the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica will meet on Wednesday in the Honduran capital. It has been charged that the Tegucigalpa meeting represents a new maneuver against Nicaragua and that the U.S. Government knows this.

GARCIA FRIAS VISITS POLAND, MEETS JARUZELSKI

For reportage on the visit by Guillermo Garcia Frias, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, to Poland, including his meeting with Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, see the Poland section of the 19 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUGAR TECHNICIANS CONFERENCE HELD IN HAVANA

FL201530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The Cuban Association of Sugar Technicians [ATAC] is playing a unique role in the sugar industry's scientific-technical process, as encouraged by the Cuban revolution. Julian Rizo, member of the PCC Secretariat, made that statement in his concluding remarks at the 44th ATAC congress, which met at Havana's Palace of Conventions for the last 4 days.

Rizo said the meeting was especially important because it coincides with the sugar harvest in the final year of the 5-year period, which he considered a favorable condition for the completion of the association's objectives. During the final congress session, the ATAC's executive committee decided to award the distinction of honorary member to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

COMMENTARY HIGHLIGHTS DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

PA181950 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some U.S. media have recently been charging that the measures being taken in Cuba to forestall a direct military invasion are exaggerated. These information services claim that we are doing this to divert attention from the problems that the country is facing. Of course, those media never refer to the achievements of the Cuban revolution in these past 25 years, and they do not devote even a single line to a report that our people enjoy general free education and public health services, which institutions like UNESCO and WHO praise highly.

They do not devote any lines, either, to reporting that it has been a long time since there were unemployment, hunger, and misery in Cuba and that we are better fed than the great majority of the underdeveloped countries because we no longer depend on capitalism. They do not say that we have so many doctors, builders, and teachers that we can send thousands of them to other countries to give assistance to and to cooperate with those peoples.

We Cubans are preparing our defense areas in the rural communities. We are training and learning to shoot to defend the revolution. Let us remember that in the Santa Fe Document, Ronald Reagan's initial platform before he took office in 1981, the Cuba chapter took up considerable space. Some of the drafters of that fascist political creed have key positions in the present government and are advocating direct action against Cuba. Possible forms of aggression include a massive air raid, the laying of mines along the coasts, and armed invasion. Prominent among some actions taken against Cuba were the hemorrhagic dengue epidemic in 1981, which killed over 150 persons, including 101 children; the infiltration of terrorist elements; and the forced entry into the Ecuadoran Embassy in Havana in coordination with a CIA agent.

On 28 July 1981, former CIA agent Louis Wolf revealed that organization had an ongoing plan of action against Cuba and that old airplanes were being refurbished in areas close to Miami and at the counterrevolutionary training camps.

Encouraged by the pyrrhic victory of their invasion in Grenada, CIA Director William Casey said on 7 November 1983: From now on, the United States should have a policy to invade any developing country in which transformations endanger U.S. interests.

We could add many more anti-Cuban statements and actions. That is why we are not resting on our laurels and we do not underestimate our enemy. Precisely now, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], together with the other mass organizations, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, government ministries, and other institutions are working intensively to make our country an impregnable bastion. During the past few months, the CDR have made significant contributions in the building and installation of defense areas, in organizing for any possible evacuation, and in taking the necessary measures to develop war preparedness among the people, similar to the spirit that gave the Vietnamese people a victory over the Yankee invaders.

It is no secret to anyone that the country is heightening its defense system, and that the revolutionary, mature, patriotic, and serene Cuban people have fully responded to the slogan, production and defense, an area where the Territorial Troops Militia also have an important role. Washington's anti-Cuban hysteria, its unrealistic policy, and the threats present in its warlike actions will in no way take Cubans by surprise.